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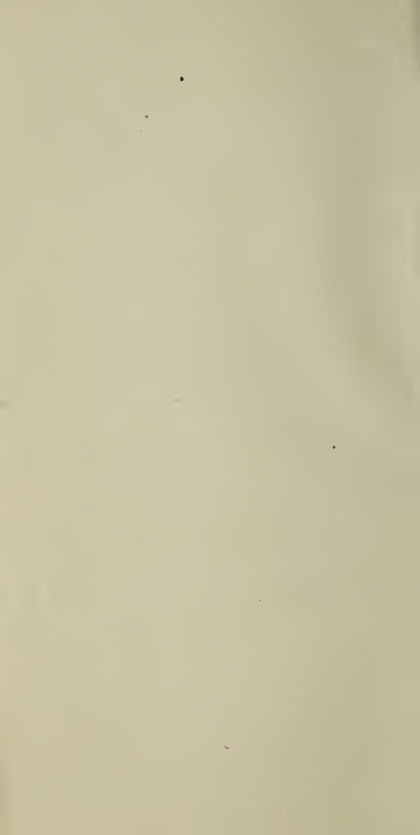
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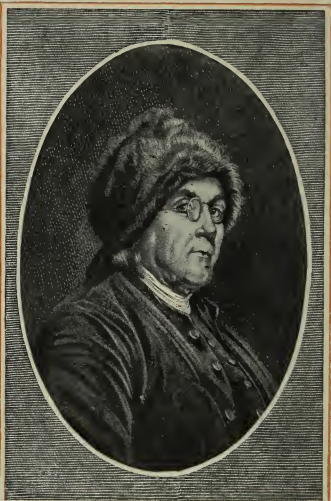
POOR RICHARD'S  
ALMANACK







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POOR RICHARD'S  
ALMANACK. ☽☾ BY  
BENJAMIN FRANK-  
LIN (RICHARD SAUN-  
DERS, PHILOMATH)  
SELECTIONS FROM THE  
PREFACES, APOTHEGMS, AND  
RIMES, WITH A FACSIMILE  
IN REDUCTION OF THE  
ALMANACK FOR 1733. ED-  
ITED BY BENJAMIN E. SMITH



☽☾ PUBLISHED BY ☽☾  
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POOR RICHARD'S  
ALMANACK

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# POOR RICHARD'S ALMANACK.

I.

PREFACES.

[1733\*.]

*Courteous Reader,*

I might in this place attempt to gain thy favour, by declaring that I write almanacks with no other view than that of the publick good; but in this I should not be sincere; and men are now adays too wise to be deceiv'd by pretences how specious soever.

\* Poor Richard's Almanack was first published in October, 1732 (for the year 1733), and was advertised in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" on the 19th of December, "Richard Saunders, Philomat." being announced as the author, and B. Franklin as the printer and publisher. Its success was immediate

The plain truth of the matter is, I am excessive poor, and my wife, good woman, is, I tell her, excessive proud; she cannot bear, she says, to sit spinning in her shift of tow, while I do nothing but gaze at the stars; and has threatned more than once to burn all my books and rattling-traps (as she calls my instruments) if I do not make some profitable use of them for the good of my family. The printer has offer'd me some considerable share of the profits, and I have thus began to comply with my dame's desire.

and great: three editions were printed before the close of the year; and its annual sale amounted, according to Franklin, to "near ten thousand." After about twenty-five years Franklin ceased to conduct it, but it continued to be issued until 1796. The pseudonym "Richard Saunders" was borrowed from the English astrologer and almanac-maker of that name, and an English comic almanac, "Poor Robin," furnished the suggestion of "Poor Richard." In the text the original spelling and punctuation and various other peculiarities of style have been preserved, but the original capitalization has not been reproduced.

Indeed, this motive would have had force enough to have made me publish an almanack many years since, had it not been overpowered by my regard for my good friend and fellow-student, Mr. *Titan Leeds*,\* whose interest I was extremely unwilling to hurt: But this obstacle (I am far from speaking it with pleasure,) is soon to be removed, since inexorable Death, who was never known to respect merit, has already prepared the mortal dart, the fatal sister has already extended her destroying shears, and that ingenious man must soon be taken from us. He dies, by my calculation, made at his request, on Oct. 17. 1733. 3 ho. 29 m. P. M., at the very

\* Leeds was a rival almanac-maker. He was stupid enough to fall into the pit that was dug for him, and by replying to Franklin's satire, the point of which he utterly failed to see, succeeded only in advertising his own gullibility and Poor Richard's Almanac.

instant of the  $\delta$  of  $\odot$  and  $\delta$ . By his own calculation he will survive till the 26th of the same month. This small difference between us we have disputed whenever we have met these nine years past; but at length he is inclinable to agree with my judgment. Which of us is most exact, a little time will now determine. As therefore these Provinces may not longer expect to see any of his performances after this year, I think myself free to take up the task, and request a share of publick encouragement; which I am the more apt to hope for on this account, that the buyer of my Almanack may consider himself not only as purchasing an useful utensil, but as performing an act of charity, to his poor

*Friend and servant,*

R. SAUNDERS.

[1734.]

*Courteous Reader.*

Your kind and charitable assistance last year, in purchasing so large an impression of my Almanacks, has made my circumstances much more easy in the world, and requires my grateful acknowledgement. My wife has been enabled to get a pot of her own, and is no longer obliged to borrow one from a neighbour; nor have we ever since been without something of our own to put in it. She has also got a pair of shoes, two new shifts, and a new warm petticoat; and for my part I have bought a second-hand coat, so good that I am not now ashamed to go to town or be seen there. These things have render'd her temper so much

more pacifick than it us'd to be, that I may say, I have slept more and more quietly within this last year, than in the three foregoing years put together. Accept my hearty thanks therefore, and my sincere wishes for your health and prosperity.

In the preface to my last Almanack, I foretold the death of my dear old friend and fellow-student, the learned and ingenious Mr. Titan Leeds, which was to be the 17th of October, 1733, 3 h. 29 m. P. M., at the very instant of the  $\odot$  of  $\ominus$  and  $\oslash$ . By his own calculation, he was to survive till the 26th of the same month, and expire in the time of the eclipse, near 11 o'clock, A. M. At which of these times he died, or whether he be really yet dead, I cannot at this present writing positively assure my readers; for as much as a disorder in my own family demanded my presence, and

would not permit me, as I had intended, to be with him in his last moments, to receive his last embrace, to close his eyes, and do the duty of a friend in performing the last offices to the departed. Therefore it is that I cannot positively affirm whether he be dead or not; for the stars only show to the skilful what will happen in the natural and universal chain of causes and effects; but 'tis well known, that the events which would otherwise certainly happen, at certain times, in the course of nature, are sometimes set aside or postpon'd, for wise and good reasons, by the immediate particular disposition of Providence; which particular dispositions the stars can by no means discover or fore-show. There is, however, (and I cannot speak it without sorrow,) there is the strongest probability that my dear friend

is no more; for there appears in his name, as I am assured, an Almanack for the year 1734, in which I am treated in a very gross and unhandsome manner; in which I am called a false predictor, an ignorant, a conceited scribbler, a fool, and a liar. Mr. Leeds was too well bred to use any man so indecently and so scurrilously, and moreover his esteem and affection for me was extraordinary: so that it is to be feared that pamphlet may be only a contrivance of somebody or other, who hopes, perhaps, to sell two or three years' Almanacks still, by the sole force and virtue of Mr. Leeds' name. But, certainly, to put words into the mouth of a gentleman and a man of letters against his friend, which the meanest and most scandalous of the people might be ashamed to utter even in a drunken quarrel, is an unpar-



donable injury to his memory, and an imposition upon the publick.

Mr. Leeds was not only profoundly skilful in the useful science he profess'd, but he was a man of exemplary sobriety, a most sincere friend, and an exact performer of his word. These valuable qualifications, with many others, so much endeared him to me, that although it should be so, that, contrary to all probability, contrary to my prediction and his own, he might possibly be yet alive, yet my loss of honour, as a prognosticator, cannot afford me so much mortification as his life, health, and safety, would give me joy and satisfaction.

*I am,*

*Courteous and kind Reader,  
Your poor friend and*

*servant,*

R. SAUNDERS.

*October 30, 1733.*

[1735.]

*Courteous Reader,*

This is the third time of my appearing in print, hitherto very much to my own satisfaction, and I have reason to hope, to the satisfaction of the publick also; for the public is generous, and has been very charitable and good to me. I should be ungrateful then, if I did not take every opportunity of expressing my gratitude; for *in-gratum sidixeris omnia dixeris*. I therefore return the publick my most humble and hearty thanks.

Whatever may be the musick of the spheres, how great soever the harmony of the stars, 'tis certain there is no harmony among the star-gazers; but they are perpetually growling and snarling at one another like

strange curs, or like some men at their wives. I had resolved to keep the peace on my own part, and affront none of them; and I shall persist in that resolution. But having receiv'd much abuse from Titan Leeds deceas'd, (Titan Leeds when living would not have used me so :) I say, having receiv'd much abuse from the ghost of Titan Leeds, who pretends to be still living, and to write Almanacks in spight of me and my predictions, I cannot help saying, that tho' I take it patiently, I take it very unkindly. And whatever he may pretend, 'tis undoubtedly true that he is really defunct and dead. First, because the stars are seldom disappointed, never but in the case of wise men, *sapiens dominabitur astris*, and they foreshowed his death at the time I predicted it. Secondly, 'twas requisite and necessary he should die

punctually at that time for the honor of astrology, the art professed both by him and his father before him. Thirdly, 'tis plain to every one that reads his two last Almanacks, (for 1734 and '35,) that they are not written with that life his performances use to be written with: the wit is low and flat; the little hints dull and spiritless; nothing smart in them but Hudibras's verses against astrology at the heads of the months in the last, which no astrologer but a *dead one* would have inserted, and no man *living* would or could write such stuff as the rest. But lastly, I shall convince him from his own words that he is dead; (*ex ore suo condemnatus est,*) for in his preface to his Almanack for 1734, he says, "Saunders adds another gross falsehood in his Almanack, viz., that by my own calculation, I shall survive

until the 26th of the said month, October 1733, which is as untrue as the former." Now if it be as Leeds says, untrue and a gross falsehood, that he survived till the 26th of October, 1733, then it is certainly true that he died before that time; and if he died before that time, he is dead now to all intents and purposes, any thing he may say to the contrary notwithstanding. And at what time before the 26th is it so likely he should die, as at the time by me predicted, viz., the 17th of October aforesaid? But if some people will walk and be troublesome after death, it may perhaps be borne with a little, because it cannot well be avoided, unless one would be at the pains and expence of laying them in the *Red Sea*; however, they should not presume too much upon the liberty allowed them: I know confinement must

needs be mighty irksome to the free spirit of an astronomer, and I am too compassionate to proceed suddenly to extremities with it; nevertheless, tho' I resolve with reluctance, I shall not long defer, if it does not speedily learn to treat its living friends with better manners.

*I am,*

*Courteous reader,  
Your obliged friend and*

*servant,*

R. SAUNDERS.

*October 30, 1734.*

[1740.]

*October 7. 1739.*

*Courteous Reader,*

You may remember that in my first Almanack, published for the year 1733, I predicted the death of my dear friend, *Titan Leeds*,\* Philomat. to hap-

\* By this time Leeds was actually dead.

pen that year on the 17th day of *October*, 3 h. 29 m. *P. M.* The good man, it seems, died accordingly: But *W. B.* and *A. B.\** have continued to publish Almanacks in his name ever since; asserting for some years that he was still living; At length when the truth could no longer be concealed from the world, they confess his death in their Almanack for 1739, but pretend that he died not till last year, and that before his departure he had furnished them with calculations for 7 years to come. Ah, *my friends*, these are poor shifts and thin disguises, of which indeed I should have taken little or no notice, if you had not at the same time accus'd me as a false predictor; an aspersion that the more affects me, as my whole livelyhood

\* William Bradford and Andrew Bradford, printers.

depends on a contrary character.

But to put this matter beyond dispute, I shall acquaint the world with a fact, as strange and surprising as it is true; being as follows, viz.

On the 4th instant, towards midnight, as I sat in my little study writing this Preface, I fell fast asleep; and continued in that condition for some time, without dreaming any thing, to my knowledge. On awaking, I found lying before me the following, viz.

*Dear Friend SAUNDERS,*

*My respect for you continues even in this separate state, and I am griev'd to see the aspersions thrown on you by the malevolence of avaricious publishers of Almanacks, who envy your success. They say your prediction of my death in 1733 was false, and they pretend that*



*I remained alive many years after. But I do hereby certify, that I did actually die at that time, precisely at the hour you mention'd, with a variation only of 5 min. 53 sec. which must be allow'd to be no great matter in such cases. And I do farther declare that I furnish'd them with no calculations of the planets motions, &c. seven years after my death, as they are pleased to give out: so that the stuff they publish as an Almanack in my name is no more mine than 'tis yours.*

*You will wonder perhaps, how this paper comes written on your table. You must know that no separate spirits are under any confinement till after the final settlement of all accounts. In the meantime we wander where we please, visit our old friends, observe their actions, enter sometimes into their imaginations; and give them*

*hints waking or sleeping that may be of advantage to them. Finding you asleep, I entred your left nostril, ascended into your brain, found out where the ends of those nerves were fastned that move your right hand and fingers, by the help of which I am now writing unknown to you ; but when you open your eyes, you will see that the hand written is mine, tho' wrote with yours.*

*The people of this infidel age, perhaps, will hardly believe this story. But you may give them these three signs by which they shall be convinc'd of the truth of it. About the middle of June next, J. J - - - - n.\* Philomat, shall be openly reconciled to the Church of Rome, and give all his goods and chattlels to the chappel, being perverted by a certain country schoolmaster. On the 7th of September follow-*

\* John Jerman, another writer of almanacs.

*ing my old Friend W. B . . . t shall be sober 9 hours, to the astonishment of all his neighbours: And about the same time W. B. and A. B. will publish another Almanack in my name, in spight of truth and common sense.*

*As I can see much clearer into futurity, since I got free from the dark prison of flesh, in which I was continually molested and almost blinded with fogs arising from tiff, and the smoke of burnt drams; I shall in kindness to you, frequently give you information of things to come, for the improvement of your Almanack: being, Dear Dick,*

Your Affectionate Friend,  
*T. LEEDS.*

For my own part I am convinced that the above letter is genuine. If the reader doubts of it, let him carefully observe

the three signs ; and if they do not actually come to pass, believe as he pleases.

*I am his humble Friend,*  
R. SAUNDERS.

[1737.]

*Courteous and kind Reader,*

This is the fifth time I have appear'd in publick, chalking out the future year for my honest countrymen, and foretelling what shall, and what may, and what may not come to pass ; in which I have the pleasure to find that I have given general satisfaction. Indeed, among the multitude of our astrological predictions, 'tis no wonder if some few fail ; for, without any defect in the art itself, 'tis well known that a small error, a single wrong figure overseen in a calculation, may occasion great mistakes :

But however we Almanack-makers may *miss it* in other things, I believe it will be generally allowed *that we always hit the day of the month*, and that I suppose is esteem'd one of the most useful things in an Almanack.

As to the weather, if I was to fall into the method my brother *J——n* sometimes uses, and tell you, *Snow here or in New-England, - - - Rain here or in South Carolina, - - Cold to the northward, - Warm to the southward*, and the like, whatever errors I might commit, I should be something more secure of not being detected in them: But I consider, it will be of no service to any body to know what weather it is 1000 miles off, and therefore I always set down positively what weather my reader will have, be he where he will at the time. We modestly desire only the

favourable allowance of *a day or two before*, and *a day or two after* the precise day against which the weather is set; and if it does not come to pass accordingly, let the fault be laid upon the printer, who, 'tis very like, may have transpos'd or misplac'd it, perhaps for the conveniency of putting in his holidays: and since, in spite of all I can say, people will give him great part of the credit of making my Almanacks, 'tis but reasonable he should take some share of the blame.

I must not omit here to thank the publick for the gracious and kind encouragement they have hitherto given me: But if the generous purchaser of my labours could see how often his *fi'pence* helps to light up the comfortable fire, line the pot, fill the cup and make glad the heart of a poor man and an honest good old woman, he would

not think his money ill laid out,  
though the Almanack of his

*Friend and Servant*

R. SAUNDERS.

were one half blank paper.

[1738.]

PREFACE by Mistress  
SAUNDERS.

*Dear Readers,*

My good man set out last week for *Potowmack*, to visit an old stargazer of his acquaintance, and see about a little place for us to settle and end our days on. He left a copy of his Almanack seal'd up, and bid me send it to the press. I suspected something, and therefore as soon as he was gone, I open'd it, to see if he had not been flinging some of his old skitts at me. Just as I thought, so it was. And truly, (for want

of something else to say, I suppose,) he had put into his preface, that his wife Bridget - - - was this, and that, and t'other. - - - What a pease-cods! cannot I have a little fault or two, but all the country must see it in print! They have already been told, at one time that I am proud, another time that I am loud, and that I have got a new petticoat, and abundance of such kind of stuff; and now, forsooth! all the world must know that *Poor Dick's* wife has lately taken a fancy to drink a little tea now and then. A mighty matter, truly, to make a song of! 'Tis true, I had a little tea of a present from the printer last year; and what, must a body throw it away? In short, I thought the preface was not worth a printing, and so I fairly scratch'd it all out, and I believe you 'll like our Almanack never the worse for it.



Upon looking over the months, I see he has put in abundance of foul weather this year; and therefore I have scatter'd here and there, where I could find room, some *fair, pleasant, sunshiny*, &c., for the good-women to dry their clothes in. If it does not come to pass according to my desire, I have shown my goodwill, however; and I hope they 'll take it in good part.

I had a design to make some other corrections; and particularly to change some of the verses that I don't very well like; but I have just now unluckily broke my spectacles; which obliges me to give it you as it is, and conclude

*Your loving friend,*  
BRIDGET SAUNDERS.

You will excuse me, dear readers, that I afford you no

eclipses of the moon this year. The truth is, I do not find they do you any good.

When there is one you are apt in observing it to expose yourselves too much and too long to the night air, whereby great numbers of you catch cold. Which was the case last year, to my very great concern. However, if you will promise to take more care of yourselves, you shall have a fine one to stare at the year after next.

[1742.]

*Courteous Reader,*

This is the ninth year of my endeavours to serve thee in the capacity of a calendar-writer. The encouragement I have met with must be ascrib'd, in a great measure, to your charity, excited by the open honest

declaration I made of my poverty at my first appearance. This my brother *philomaths* could, without being conjurors, discover; and *Poor Richard's* success, has produced ye a *Poor Will*, and a *Poor Robin*; and no doubt *Poor John*, &c. will follow, and we shall all be *in name* what some folks say we are already *in fact*, a parcel of *poor almanackmakers*. During the course of these nine years, what buffetings have I not sustained! The fraternity have been all in arms. Honest *Titan*, deceas'd, was rais'd, and made to abuse his old friend. Both authors and printers were angry. Hard names, and many, were bestow'd on me. They deny'd me to be the author of my own works; declar'd there never was any such person; asserted that I was dead 60 years ago; prognosticated my death to happen within a twelve-

month; with many other malicious inconsistencies, the effects of blind passion, envy at my success; and a vain hope of depriving me (dear reader) of thy wonted countenance and favour. --- *Who knows him?* they cry: *where does he live?* --- But what is that to them? If I delight in a private life, have they any right to drag me out of my retirement? I have good reasons for concealing the place of my abode. 'Tis time for an old man, as I am, to think of preparing for his great remove. The perpetual teasing of both neighbours and strangers to calculate nativities, give judgment on schemes, erect figures, discover thieves, detect horse-stealers, describe the route of run-aways and stray'd cattle; the crowd of visitors with a 1000 trifling questions; *Will my ship return safe? Will my mare win the race? Will her*

*next colt be a pacer? When will my wife die? Who shall be my husband? and HOW LONG first? When is the best time to cut hair, trim cocks, or sow sallad?* these and the like impertinences I have now neither taste nor leisure for. I have had enough of 'em. All that these angry folks can say, will never provoke me to tell them where I live. I would eat my nails first.

My last adversary is *J. J-----n*, Philomat, who *declares and protests* (in his preface, 1741) that the *false prophecy put in my Almanack, concerning him, the year before, is altogether false and untrue: and that I am one of Baal's false prophets.* This *false, false prophecy* he speaks of, related to his reconciliation with the Church of *Rome*; which, notwithstanding his declaring and protesting, is, I fear, too true. Two things in his elegiac verses confirm me in

this suspicion. He calls the first of *November* by the name of *All-Hallows Day*. Reader; does not this smell of Popery? does it in the least savour of the pure language of friends? But the plainest thing is; his adoration of saints, which he confesses to be his practice, in these words, page 4,

When any trouble did me befall,  
To my dear *Mary* then I would call :

Did he think the whole world were so stupid as not to take notice of this? So ignorant as not to know that all Catholicks pay the highest regard to the *Virgin Mary*? Ah! friend *John*, we must allow you to be a poet, but you are certainly no Protestant. I could heartily wish your religion were as good as your verses.

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

[1748.]

*Kind Reader,*

The favourable reception my annual labours have met with from the publick these 15 years past, has engaged me in gratitude to endeavour some improvement of my Almanack. And since my friend *Taylor* is no more whose *Ephemerides* so long and so agreeably serv'd and entertain'd these Provinces, I have taken the liberty to imitate his well-known method, and give two pages for each month; which affords me room for several valuable additions, as will best appear on inspection and comparison with former Almanacks. Yet I have not so far follow'd his method, as not to continue my own where I thought it preferable;

and thus my Book is increased  
to a size beyond his, and con-  
tains much more matter.

*Hail Night serene ! thro' thee wher-  
e'er we turn  
Our wond'ring eyes, Heav'n's lamps  
profusely burn ;  
And stars unnumber'd all the sky  
adorn.  
But lo ! — what 's that I see  
appear ?  
It seems far off a pointed flame ;  
From Earthwards too the shining me-  
teor came :  
How swift it climbs th' ethereal  
space !  
And now it traverses each sphere,  
And seems some knowing Mind, fa-  
miliar to the place.  
Dame, hand my glass, the longest,  
strait prepare ;—  
'Tis he — 'tis TAYLOR'S soul, that  
travels there.  
O stay ! thou happy spirit, stay,  
And lead me on thro' all th' unbeaten  
wilds of day ;  
Where planets in pure streams of ether  
driven,  
Swim thro' the blue expanse of  
Heav'n.  
There let me, thy companion, stray  
From orb to orb, and now behold*



*Unnumber'd suns, all seas of molten  
gold,  
And trace each comet's wandering  
way.—*

Souse down into prose again,  
my Muse; for poetry is no  
more thy element, than air is  
of the flying-fish; whose flights,  
like thine, are therefore always  
short and heavy.

\* \* \* \* \*

[Here follows a long account of an arctic  
winter.]

And now, my tender reader,  
thou that shudderest when the  
wind blows a little at N-West,  
and criest, '*Tis extrrrrrream  
cohold!* '*Tis terrrrrrrible co-  
hold!* what dost thou think of re-  
moving to that delightful Coun-  
try? Or dost thou not rather  
chuse to stay in *Pennsylvania*,  
thanking God that *He has  
caused thy lines to fall in pleas-  
ant places.*

*I am,  
Thy Friend to Serve thee,  
R. SAUNDERS.*

[1750.]

*To the Reader:*

The hope of acquiring lasting fame, is, with many authors, a most powerful motive to writing. Some, tho' few, have succeeded; and others, tho' perhaps fewer, may succeed hereafter, and be as well known to posterity by their works, as the antients are to us. We *philomaths*, as ambitious of fame as any other writers whatever, after all our painful watchings and laborious calculations, have the constant mortification to see our works thrown by at the end of the year, and treated as mere waste paper. Our only consolation is, that short-lived as they are, they out-live those of most of our cotemporaries.

Yet, condemned to renew

the *Sisyphean* toil, we every year heave another heavy mass up the Muses hill, which never can the summit reach, and soon comes tumbling down again.

This, kind reader, is my seventeenth labour of the kind. Thro' thy continued good-will, they have procur'd me, if no *bays*, at least *pence*; and the latter is perhaps the better of the two; since 't is not improbable that a man may receive more solid satisfaction from *pudding*, while he is *living*, than from *praise*, after he is *dead*.

In my last, a few faults escap'd; some belong to the author, but most to the printer: Let each take his share of the blame, confess, and amend for the future. In the second page of *August*, I mention'd 120 as the next perfect number to 28; it was wrong, 120 being no perfect number; the next to 28

I find to be 496. The first is 6; let the curious reader, fond of mathematical questions, find the fourth. In the 2d page of *March*, in some copies, the earth's circumference was said to be nigh 4000, instead of 24000 miles, the figure 2 being omitted at the begining. This was Mr. Printer's fault; who being also somewhat niggardly of his vowels, as well as profuse of his consonants, put in one place, among the poetry, *mad*, instead of *made*, and in another *wrapp'd*, instead of *warp'd*; to the utter demolishing of all sense in those lines, leaving nothing standing but the rhime. These, and some others, of a like kind, let the readers forgive, or rebuke him for, as to their wisdom and goodness shall seem meet: For in such cases the loss and damage is chiefly to the reader, who, if he does not take my sense at

first reading, 'tis odds he never gets it; for ten to one he does not read my works a second time.

Printers indeed should be very careful how they omit a figure or a letter: for by such means sometimes a terrible alteration is made in the sense. I have heard, that once, in a new edition of the *Common Prayer*, the following sentence, *We shall all be changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye;* by the omission of a single letter, became, *We shall all be hanged in a moment,* &c. to the no small surprize of the first congregation it was read to.

May this year prove a happy one to thee and thine, is the hearty wish of, kind reader,

*Thy obliged friend,*

R. SAUNDERS.



## II.

### THE WAY TO WEALTH; \* BEING THE PREFACE TO POOR RICHARD'S ALMANAC FOR 1758.

*Courteous Reader,*

I have heard that nothing gives an author so great pleasure, as to find his works respectfully quoted by other learned authors. This pleasure I have seldom enjoyed; for tho' I have been, if I may say

\* This preface is the most famous part of the Almanac, and, under such titles as "The Way to Wealth," the most widely known of Franklin's writings. It was written at a time of ill success in war, heavy taxes, and poor business, and its homely wisdom is said noticeably to have promoted thrift, economy, and cheerfulness among the people, who bought it by the thousands. Of the proverbial wisdom of the Almanac, and of this preface in particular, Franklin says in his Autobiography:

it without vanity, an *eminent author* of Almanacks annually now a full quarter of a century, my brother authors in the same way, for what reason I know not, have ever been very sparing in their applauses; and no other author has taken the least notice of me, so that did not my writings produce me some solid *pudding*, the great deficiency of *praise* would have quite discouraged me.

I concluded at length, that the people were the best judges

“Observing that it [the Almanac] was generally read, scarce any neighborhood in the province being without it, I consider’d it as a proper vehicle for conveying instruction among the common people, who bought scarcely any other books; I therefore filled all the little spaces that occur’d between the remarkable days in the calendar with proverbial sentences, chiefly such as inculcated industry and frugality, as the means of procuring wealth, and thereby securing virtue; it being more difficult for a man in want, to act always honestly, as, to use here one of those proverbs, *it is hard for an empty sack to stand upright*.

“These proverbs, which contained the wisdom of many ages and nations, I assembl’d and form’d into a connected discourse pre-

of my merit; for they buy my works; and besides, in my rambles, where I am not personally known, I have frequently heard one or other of my adages repeated, with, *as Poor Richard says*, at the end on't; this gave me some satisfaction, as it showed not only that my instructions were regarded, but discovered likewise some respect for my authority; and I own, that to encourage the practice of remembering and repeating those wise sentences, I have sometimes

fix'd to the Almanack of 1757, as the harangue of a wise old man to the people attending an auction. The bringing all these scattered counsels thus into a focus enabled them to make greater impression. The piece, being universally approved, was copied in all the newspapers of the Continent; reprinted in Britain on a broad side, to be stuck up in houses; two translations were made of it in French, and great numbers bought by the clergy and gentry, to distribute gratis among their poor parishioners and tenants. In Pennsylvania, as it discouraged useless expense in foreign superfluities, some thought it had its share of influence in producing that growing plenty of money which was observable for several years after its publication."



*quoted myself* with great gravity.

Judge then how much I must have been gratified by an incident I am going to relate to you. I stopt my horse lately where a great number of people were collected at a vendue of merchant goods. The hour of sale not being come, they were conversing on the badness of the times, and one of the company call'd to a plain clean old man, with white locks, *Pray Father Abraham, what think you of the times? Won't these heavy taxes quite ruin the country? How shall we be ever able to pay them? What would you advise us to? - - - - -* Father *Abraham* stood up, and reply'd, If you'd have my advice, I'll give it you in short, for a *word to the wise is enough*, and *many words won't fill a bushel*, as *Poor Richard* says. They join'd in desiring him to

speaking his mind, and gathering round him, he proceeded as follows :

“ Friends, says he, and neighbours, the taxes are indeed very heavy, and if those laid on by the Government were the only ones we had to pay, we might more easily discharge them ; but we have many others, and much more grievous to some of us. We are taxed twice as much by our *idleness*, three times as much by our *pride*, and four times as much by our *folly*, and from these taxes the commissioners cannot ease or deliver us by allowing an abatement. However let us hearken to good advice, and something may be done for us ; *God helps them that help themselves*, as *Poor Richard* says, in his Almanac of 1733.

It would be thought a hard government that should tax its

people one tenth part of their *time*, to be employed in its service. But *idleness* taxes many of us much more, if we reckon all that is spent in absolute *sloth*, or doing of nothing, with that which is spent in idle employments or amusements, that amount to nothing. *Sloth*, by bringing on diseases, absolutely shortens life. *Sloth, like rust, consumes faster than labour wears, while the used key is always bright,* as *Poor Richard* says. But *dost thou love life, then do not squander time, for that's the stuff life is made of,* as *Poor Richard* says. - - - How much more than is necessary do we spend in sleep! forgetting that *the sleeping fox catches no poultry,* and that *there will be sleeping enough in the grave,* as *Poor Richard* says. If time be of all things the most precious, *wasting time* must be, as *Poor Richard* says, *the greatest prod-*

*igality*, since, as he elsewhere tells us, *lost time is never found again*; and what we call *time-enough*, always proves *little enough*. Let us then be up and doing, and doing to the purpose; so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. *Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy*, as *Poor Richard* says; and *he that riseth late, must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night*. While *laziness travels so slowly, that poverty soon overtakes him*, as we read in *Poor Richard*, who adds, *drive thy business, let not that drive thee*; and *early to bed, and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise*.

So what signifies *wishing* and *hoping* for better times. We may make these times better if we bestir ourselves. *Industry need not wish* as *Poor Richard* says, and *he that lives upon*

*hope will die fasting. There are no gains, without pains; then help hands, for I have no lands, or if I have, they are smartly taxed. And, as Poor Richard likewise observes, he that hath a trade hath an estate, and he that hath a calling hath an office of profit and honour; but then the trade must be worked at, and the calling well followed, or neither the estate, nor the office, will enable us to pay our taxes. - - - If we are industrious we shall never starve; for as Poor Richard says, at the working man's house hunger looks in, but dares not enter. Nor will the bailiff or the constable enter, for industry pays debts, while despair increaseth them, says Poor Richard. - - - What though you have found no treasure, nor has any rich relation left you a legacy, diligence is the mother of good-luck, as Poor Richard*

says, *and God gives all things to industry.* Then *plough deep, while sluggards sleep, and you shall have corn to sell and to keep,* says *Poor Dick.* Work while it is called to-day, for you know not how much you may be hindered to-morrow, which makes *Poor Richard* say, *one to-day is worth two to-morrows;* and farther, *have you somewhat to do to-morrow, do it to-day.* If you were a servant, would you not be ashamed that a good master should catch you idle? Are you then your own master, *be ashamed to catch yourself idle,* as *Poor Dick* says. When there is so much to be done for yourself, your family, your country, and your gracious king, be up by peep of day; *let not the sun look down and say, inglorious here he lies.* Handle your tools without mittens; remember that *the cat in gloves catches*

*no mice*, as *Poor Richard* says. 'Tis true there is much to be done, and perhaps you are weak handed, but stick to it steadily, and you will see great effects, for *constant dropping wears away stones*, and by *diligence and patience the mouse ate in two the cable*; and *little strokes fell great oaks*, as *Poor Richard* says in his Almanack, the year I cannot just now remember.

Methinks I hear some of you say, *must a man afford himself no leisure?* - - - I will tell thee, my friend, what *Poor Richard* says, *employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure*; and, *since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour*. Leisure is time for doing something useful; this leisure the diligent man will obtain, but the lazy man never; so that, as *Poor Richard* says, *a life of leisure and a life of laziness are*

*two things.* Do you imagine that sloth will afford you more comfort than labour? No, for as *Poor Richard* says, *trouble springs from idleness, and grievous toil from needless ease. Many without labour, would live by their wits only, but they break for want of stock.* Whereas industry gives comfort, and plenty, and respect: *fly pleasures, and they'll follow you. The diligent spinner has a large shift; and now I have a sheep and a cow, every body bids me good morrow; all which is well said by Poor Richard.*

But with our industry, we must likewise be *steady, settled* and *careful*, and oversee our own affairs *with our own eyes*, and not trust too much to others; for, as *Poor Richard* says,

*I never saw an oft removed tree,  
Nor yet an oft removed family,  
That throve so well as those that  
settled be.*



And again, *three removes is as bad as a fire*; and again, *keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee*; and again, *if you would have your business done, go; if not, send*. And again,

*He that by the plough must thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive.*

And again, *the eye of a master will do more work than both his hands*; and again, *want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge*; and again, *not to oversee workmen, is to leave them your purse open*. Trusting too much to others care is the ruin of many; for, as the *Almanack* says, *in the affairs of this world, men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it*; but a man's own care is profitable; for, saith *Poor Dick*, *learning is to the studious, and riches to the careful, as well as power to the bold, and Heaven to the virtuous*.

And farther, *if you would have a faithful servant, and one that you like, serve yourself.* And again, he adviseth to circumspection and care, even in the smallest matters, because sometimes *a little neglect may breed great mischief; adding, for want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost,* being overtaken and slain by the enemy, all for want of care about a horse-shoe nail.

So much for industry, my friends, and attention to one's own business; but to these we must add *frugality*, if we would make our *industry* more certainly successful. A man may, if he knows not how to save as he gets, *keep his nose all his life to the grindstone*, and die not worth a *groat* at last. *A fat kitchen makes a lean will*, as *Poor Richard* says; and,

*Many estates are spent in the getting,  
Since women for tea forsook spinning  
and knitting,  
And men for punch forsook hewing  
and splitting.*

*If you would be wealthy, says  
he, in another Almanack, think  
of saving as well as of getting:  
The Indies have not made Spain  
rich, because her outgoes are  
greater than her incomes. Away  
then with your expensive follies,  
and you will not have so much  
cause to complain of hard times,  
heavy taxes, and chargeable  
families; for, as *Poor Dick* says,*

*Women and wine, game and deceit,  
Make the wealth small, and the wants  
great.*

And farther, *what maintains  
one vice would bring up two  
children.* You may think per-  
haps, that a *little* tea, or a *little*  
punch now and then, diet a  
*little* more costly, clothes a *little*

finer, and a *little* entertainment now and then, can be no *great* matter; but remember what *Poor Richard* says, *many a little makes a mickle*; and farther, *beware of little expences*; a *small leak will sink a great ship*; and again, *who dainties love, shall beggars prove*; and moreover, *fools make feasts, and wise men eat them*.

Here you are all got together at this vendue of *fineries* and *knicknacks*. You call them *goods*, but if you do not take care, they will prove *evils* to some of you. You expect they will be sold *cheap*, and perhaps they may for less than they cost; but if you have no occasion for them, they must be *dear* to you. Remember what *Poor Richard* says, *Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou shalt sell thy necessaries*. And again, *at a great pennyworth pause a while*: he

means, that perhaps the cheapness is *apparent* only and not *real*; or the bargain, by straitening thee in thy business, may do thee more harm than good. For in another place he says, *many have been ruined by buying good pennyworths*. Again, *Poor Richard* says, *'tis foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance*; and yet this folly is practised every day at vendues, for want of minding the Almanack. *Wise men*, as *Poor Dick* says, *learn by others harms, fools scarcely by their own*; but, *felix quem faciunt aliena Pericula cautum*. Many a one, for the sake of finery on the back, have gone with a hungry belly, and half starved their Families; *silks and sattins, scarlet ans, velvets*, as *Poor Richard* says, *put out the kitchen fire*. These are not the *necessaries* of Life; they can scarcely be called the *conveniencies*, and yet only be-

cause they look pretty, how many *want to have* them. The *artificial* wants of mankind thus become more numerous than the *natural*; and, as *Poor Dick* says, *for one poor person, there are an hundred indigent*. By these, and other extravagancies, the genteel are reduced to poverty, and forced to borrow of those whom they formerly despised, but who through *industry* and *frugality* have maintained their standing; in which case it appears plainly, that a *ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees*, as *Poor Richard* says. Perhaps they have had a small estate left them, which they knew not the getting of; they think *'tis day, and will never be night*; that a little to be spent out of *so much*, is not worth minding; (*a child and a fool*, as *Poor Richard* says, *imagine twenty shillings and twenty years can*

*never be spent) but, always taking out of the meal-tub, and never putting in, soon comes to the bottom; then, as Poor Dick says, when the well's dry, they know the worth of water. But this they might have known before, if they had taken his advice; If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some; for, he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing; and indeed so does he that lends to such people, when he goes to get it in again. - - - Poor Dick farther advises, and says,*

*Fond pride of dress, is sure a very  
curse;  
E'er fancy you consult, consult your  
purse.*

And again, *pride is as loud a beggar as want, and a great deal more saucy.* When you have bought one fine thing you

must buy ten more, that your appearance may be all of a piece; but *Poor Dick* says, *'tis easier to suppress the first desire, than to satisfy all that follow it.* And 'tis as truly folly for the poor to ape the rich, as for the frog to swell, in order to equal the ox.

*Great estates may venture more,  
But little boats should keep near shore.*

'Tis however a Folly soon punished; for *pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt*, as *Poor Richard* says. And in another place, *pride breakfasted with plenty, dined with poverty, and supped with infamy.* And after all, of what Use is this *pride of appearance*, for which so much is risked, so much is suffered? It cannot promote health, or ease pain; it makes no increase of merit in the person, creates envy, it hastens misfortune.



*What is a butterfly? At best  
He's but a caterpillar drest.  
The gaudy fop's his picture just,*

as *Poor Richard* says.

But what madness must it be to *run in debt* for these superfluities! We are offered, by the terms of this vendue, *six months credit*; and that perhaps has induced some of us to attend it, because we cannot spare the ready money, and hope now to be fine without it. But, ah, think what you do when you run in debt; *you give to another power over your liberty*. If you cannot pay at the time, you will be ashamed to see your creditor; you will be in fear when you speak to him; you will make poor pitiful sneaking excuses, and by degrees come to lose your veracity, and sink into base downright lying; for, as *Poor Richard* says, *the second vice is lying, the first is running in debt*. And

again, to the same purpose, *lying rides upon debt's back*. Whereas a freeborn *Englishman* ought not to be ashamed or afraid to see or speak to any man living. But poverty often deprives a man of all spirit and virtue: 'tis hard for an empty bag to stand upright, as *Poor Richard* truly says. What would you think of that prince, or that government, who should issue an edict forbidding you to dress like a gentleman or a gentlewoman, on pain of imprisonment or servitude? Would you not say, that you are free, have a right to dress as you please, and that such an edict would be a breach of your privileges, and such a government tyrannical? And yet you are about to put yourself under that tyranny when you run in debt for such dress! Your creditor has authority at his pleasure to deprive you of

your liberty, by confining you in goal for life, or to sell you for a servant, if you should not be able to pay him ! When you have got your bargain, you may, perhaps, think little of payment ; but *creditors*, *Poor Richard* tells us, *have better memories than debtors* ; and in another place says, *creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times*. The day comes round before you are aware, and the demand is made before you are prepared to satisfy it. Or if you bear your debt in mind, the term which at first seemed so long, will, as it lessens, appear extreamly short. *Time* will seem to have added wings to his heels as well as shoulders. *Those have a short Lent*, saith *Poor Richard*, *who owe money to be paid at Easter*. Then, since, as he says, *the borrower is a slave to the lender, and the debtor is to the credi-*

*tor*, disdain the chain, preserve your freedom; and maintain your independency: be *industrious* and *free*; be *frugal* and *free*. At present, perhaps, you may think yourself in thriving circumstances, and that you can bear a little extravagance without injury; but,

*For age and want, save while you may;*

*No morning sun lasts a whole day,*

as *Poor Richard* says. - - - - -

Gain may be temporary and uncertain, but ever while you live, Experience is constant and certain; and 'tis *easier to build two chimnies than to keep one in fuel*, as *Poor Richard* says. So rather *go to bed supperless than rise in debt*.

*Get what you can, and what you get hold;*

*'Tis the stone that will turn all your lead into gold,*

as *Poor Richard* says. And when you have got the philosopher's stone, sure you will no longer complain of the bad times, or the difficulty of paying taxes.

This doctrine, my friends, is *reason* and *wisdom*; but after all, do not depend too much on your own *industry* and *frugality* and *prudence*, though excellent things, for they may all be blasted without the blessing of Heaven; and therefore ask that blessing humbly, and be not uncharitable to those that at present seem to want it, but comfort and help them. Remember *Job* suffered, and was afterwards prosperous.

And now to conclude, *experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other, and scarce in that*; for it is true, *we may give advice, but we cannot give conduct*, as *Poor Richard* says: however, remember this, *they that won't be*

*counselled, can't be helped, as Poor Richard says : and farther, that if you will not hear reason, she'll surely wrap your knuckles.*

Thus the old gentleman ended his harangue. The people heard it, and approved the doctrine, and immediately practised the contrary, just as if it had been a common sermon ; for the vendue opened, and they began to buy extravagantly, notwithstanding all his cautions, and their own fear of taxes - - - I found the good man had thoroughly studied my Almanacks, and digested all I had dropt on those topicks during the course of five-and-twenty years. The frequent mention he made of me must have tired any one else, but my vanity was wonderfully delighted with it, though I was conscious that not a tenth part of this wisdom was my own which he ascribed to me, but

rather the *gleanings* I had made of the sense of all ages and nations. However, I resolved to be the better for the echo of it; and though I had at first determined to buy stuff for a new coat, I went away resolved to wear my old one a little longer. *Reader*, if thou wilt do the same, thy profit will be as great as mine.

*I am, as ever,*

*Thine to serve thee,*

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

*July 7, 1757.*



### III.

## PROVERBS AND APOTHEGMS.\*

[1733.]

Never spare the parson's  
wine, nor the baker's pudding.  
Visits should be short, like a  
winter's day,  
Lest you 're too troublesome  
hasten away.

A house without woman and  
firelight, is like a body without  
soul or sprite.

\* "These proverbs," as Franklin says  
contain "the wisdom of many ages and  
nations," and they were borrowed from vari-



Kings and bears often worry  
their keepers.

Light purse, heavy heart.

He 's a fool that makes his  
doctor his heir.

Ne'er take a wife till thou  
hast a house (and a fire) to put  
her in.

He 's gone, and forgot no-  
thing but to say *farewel* - - to  
his creditors.

Love well, whip well.

Hunger never saw bad bread.

Great talkers, little doers.

The favour of the great is no  
inheritance.

Fools make feasts, and wise  
men eat 'em.

Beware of the young doctor  
and the old barber.

He has chang'd his one ey'd  
horse for a blind one.

ous sources. Many of them, however, were  
recast by him, and owe their flavor to the  
spice which his own wit added to them.

The poor have little, beggars none, the rich too much, enough not one.

After three days men grow weary of a wench, a guest, and weather rainy.

To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals.

The proof of gold is fire, the proof of woman, gold; the proof of man, a woman.

Many estates are spent in the getting,  
Since women for tea forsook spinning and knitting.

He that lies down with dogs, shall rise up with fleas.

A fat kitchen, a lean will.

Distrust and caution are the parents of security.

Tongue double, brings trouble.

Take counsel in wine, but resolve afterwards in water.

He that drinks fast, pays slow.

Great famine when wolves  
eat wolves.

A taught horse, and a wo-  
man to teach, and teachers  
practising what they preach.

He is ill clothed, who is bare  
of virtue.

Men and melons are hard to  
know.

The heart of the fool is in his  
mouth, but the mouth of the  
wise man is in his heart.

He's the best physician that  
knows the worthlessness of the  
most medicines.

Beware of meat twice boil'd,  
and an old foe reconcil'd.

A fine genius in his own  
country, is like gold in the  
mine.

There is no little enemy.

The old man has given all to  
his son: O fool! to undress  
thy self before thou art going  
to bed.

He has lost his boots, but  
sav'd his spurs.

Cheese and salt meat, should  
be sparingly eat.

Doors and walls are fools  
paper.

Anoint a villain and he'll  
stab you, stab him, and he'll  
anoint you.

Keep your mouth wet, feet dry.

Where bread is wanting, all's  
to be sold.

There is neither honour nor  
gain, got in dealing with a  
vil-lain.

Snowy winter, a plentiful  
harvest.

Nothing more like a fool,  
than a drunken man.

[1734.]

Without justice courage is  
weak.

Many dishes, many diseases.

Many medicines, few cures.

Where carcasses are, eagles  
will gather, and where good  
laws are, much people flock  
thither.

Would you live with ease,  
do what you ought, and not  
what you please.

Better slip with foot than  
tongue.

Blame-all and praise-all are  
two block heads.

Be temperate in wine, in eat-  
ing, girls, and sloth, or the gout  
will seize you and plague you  
both.

What pains our justice takes  
his faults to hide,  
With half that pains sure he  
might cure 'em quite.

In success be moderate.

Take this remark from Rich-  
ard, poor and lame,  
What e'er 's begun in anger,  
ends in shame.

What one relishes, nourishes.

No man e'er was glorious,  
who was not laborious.

All things are easy to industry,  
all things difficult to sloth.

If you ride a horse, sit close  
and tight,  
If you ride a man, sit easy and  
light.

A new truth is a truth, an old  
error is an error, tho' Clodpate  
won't allow either.

Don't think to hunt two hares  
with one dog.

Fools multiply folly.

Beauty and folly are old companions.

Hope of gain lessens pain.

Where there's marriage without  
love, there will be love without  
marriage.

Lawyers, preachers, and tom-  
tit's eggs, there are more of

them hatched than come to perfection.

All things are cheap to the saving, dear to the wasteful.

Would you persuade, speak of interest, not of reason.

Happy 's the wooing that 's not long a doing.

Jack Little sow'd little, and little he 'll reap.

Do good to thy friend to keep him, to thy enemy to gain him.

A good man is seldom uneasie, an ill one never easie.

Teach your child to hold his tongue, he 'll learn fast enough to speak.

Don't value a man for the quality he is of, but for the qualities he possesses.

Bucephalus, the horse of Alexander, hath as lasting fame as his master.

Sam's religion is like a Cheder

cheese, 'tis made of the milk of  
one-and-twenty parishes.

As charms are nonsense, non-  
sense is a charm.

He that cannot obey, can-  
not command.

An innocent plowman is more  
worthy than a vicious prince.

He that is rich need not live  
sparingly, and he that can live  
sparingly need not be rich.

If you would be reveng'd of  
your enemy, govern yourself.

A wicked hero will turn his  
back to an innocent coward.

Laws like to cobwebs, catch  
small flies,  
Great ones break through be-  
fore your eyes.

An egg to-day is better than  
a hen to-morrow.

Drink water, put the money  
in your pocket, and leave the  
dry-bellyach in the punch-bowl.

Strange, that he who lives



by shifts, can seldom shift himself.

The magistrate should obey the laws, the people should obey the magistrate.

When 'tis fair, be sure take your great coat with you.

He does not possess wealth, it possesses him.

Necessity has no law ; I know some attorneys of the same.

Onions can make ev'n heirs and widows weep.

As sore places meet most rubs, proud folks meet most affronts.

He that waits upon fortune, is never sure of a dinner.

A learned blockhead is a greater blockhead than an ignorant one.

Marry your son when you will, but your daughter when you can.

Avarice and happiness never

saw each other; how then should they become acquainted?

Is't not enough plagues, wars, and famine, rise to lash our crimes, but must our wives be wise?

He that knows nothing of it, may by chance be a prophet, while the wisest that is may happen to miss.

If you would have guests merry with cheer, be so yourself, or so at least appear.

[1735.]

Bad commentators spoil the  
best of books,  
So God sends meat, (they say,)  
the devil cooks.

Approve not of him who  
commends all you say.

By diligence and patience,  
the mouse bit in two the cable.

Full of courtesie, full of craft.

Look before, or you 'll find  
yourself behind.

A little house well fill'd, a  
little field well till'd, and a little  
wife well will'd, are great riches.

Old maids lead apes there,  
where the old batchelors are  
turn'd to apes.

Some are weatherwise, some  
are otherwise.

The poor man must walk to  
get meat for his stomach, the  
rich man to get a stomach to  
his meat.

He that goes far to marry,  
will either deceive or be de-  
ceived.

Eyes and priests bear no  
jests.

The family of fools is ancient.

Necessity never made a good  
bargain.

If pride leads the van, beg-  
gary brings up the rear.

There's many witty men

whose brains can't fill their bellies.

Weighty questions ask for deliberate answers.

Be slow in chusing a friend, slower in changing.

Pain wastes the body; pleasures the understanding.

The cunning man steals a horse, the wise man lets him alone.

Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.

The king's cheese is half wasted in parings; but no matter, 'tis made of the peoples milk.

Nothing but money is sweeter than honey.

Of learned fools I have seen ten times ten; of unlearned wise men I have seen a hundred.

Three may keep a secret, if two of them are dead.

Poverty wants some things,  
luxury many things, avarice all  
things.

A lie stands on one leg,  
truth on two.

What 's given shines, what 's  
receiv'd is rusty.

Sloth and silence are a fool's  
virtues.

There's small revenge in  
words, but words may be  
greatly revenged.

Great wits jump, says the  
poet, and hit his head against  
the post.

A man is never so ridiculous  
by those qualities that are his  
own, as by those that he affects  
to have. .

Deny self for self's sake.

Ever since follies have  
pleased, fools have been able to  
divert.

It is better to take many in-  
juries, than to give one.

Opportunity is the great bawd.

Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

To be humble to superiors is duty, to equals courtesy, to inferiors nobleness.

Here comes the orator, with his flood of words, and his drop of reason.

The sun never repents of the good he does, nor does he ever demand a recompence.

An old young man will be a young old man.

Are you angry that others disappoint you? remember you cannot depend upon yourself.

One mend-fault is worth two find-faults, but one find-fault is better than two make-faults.

[1736.]

He is no clown that drives  
the plow, but he that doth  
clownish things.

If you know how to spend  
less than you get, you have the  
philosopher's-stone.

The good pay-master is lord  
of another man's purse.

Fish and visitors stink in three  
days.

He that has neither fools,  
whores nor beggars among his  
kindred, is the son of a thunder-  
gust.

Diligence is the mother of  
good-luck.

Do not do that which you  
would not have known.

Never praise your cider,  
horse, or bedfellow

Wealth is not his that has it  
but his that enjoys it.

'Tis easy to see, hard to foresee.

In a discreet man's mouth, a publick thing is private.

Let thy maid-servant be faithful, strong, and homely.

Keep flax from fire, youth from gaming.

Bargaining has neither friends nor relations.

Admiration is the daughter of ignorance.

There 's more old drunkards, than old doctors.

Here comes Courage! that seiz'd the lion absent, and run away from the present mouse.

He that takes a wife, takes care.

Nor eye in a letter, nor hand in a purse, nor ear in the secret of another.

He that buys by the penny, maintains not only himself, but other people.



He that can have patience,  
can have what he will.

Now I 've a sheep and a  
cow, every body bids me good  
morrow.

God helps them that help  
themselves.

Why does the blind man's  
wife paint herself?

None preaches better than  
the ant, and she says no-  
thing.

The absent are never without  
fault, nor the present without  
excuse.

Gifts burst rocks.

If wind blows on you thro' a  
hole,  
Make your will and take care  
of your soul.

The rotten apple spoils his  
companion.

Don't throw stones at your  
neighbours, if your own win-  
dows are glass.

The excellency of hogs is fatness, of men virtue.

Good wives and good plantations are made by good husbands.

He that sells upon trust, loses many friends, and always wants money.

Lovers, travellers, and poets, will give money to be heard.

He that speaks much, is much mistaken.

Creditors have better memories than debtors.

Forewarn'd, forearm'd, unless in the case of cuckolds, who are often forearm'd before warn'd.

Three things are men most likely to be cheated in, a horse, a wig, and a wife.

Poverty, poetry, and new titles of honour, make men ridiculous.

He that scatters thorns, let him not go barefoot.

There 's none deceived but he that trusts.

When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, is to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e. theory,) says is best, is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. *Inclination*, Dr. *Experience*, and Dr. *Reason* to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken.

God heals, and the doctor takes the fees.

If you desire many things, many things will seem but a few.

*Mary's* mouth costs her nothing, for she never opens it but at others expence.

Receive before you write, but write before you pay.

I saw few die of hunger, of eating 100000.

*Maids of America, who gave  
you bad teeth?*

Answ. Hot soupings and frozen  
apples.

Marry your daughter and  
eat fresh fish betimes.

He that would live in peace  
and at ease,  
Must not speak all he knows,  
nor judge all he sees.

[1737.]

HINTS FOR THOSE THAT  
WOULD BE RICH.

The use of money is all the  
advantage there is in having  
money.

For 6£. a year, you may  
have use of 100£. if you are  
a man of known prudence and  
honesty.

He that spends a groat a-day  
idly, spends idly above 6£. a

year, which is the price of using 100 £.

He that wastes idly a groat's worth of his time per day, one day with another, wastes the privilege of using 100 £. each day.

He that idly loses 5s. worth of time, loses 5s. and might as prudently throw 5s. into the river.

He that loses 5s. not only loses that sum, but all the advantage that might be made by turning it in dealing, which by the time that a young man becomes old, amounts to a comfortable bag of mony.

*Again,* He that sells upon credit, asks a price for what he sells, equivalent to the principal and interest of his money for the time he is like to be kept out of it: therefore

He that buys upon credit, pays interest for what he buys.

And he that pays ready money, might let that money out to use : so that

He that possesses any thing he has bought, pays interest for the use of it.

*Consider then*, when you are tempted to buy any unnecessary household stuff, or any superfluous thing, whether you will be willing to pay *interest, and interest upon interest* for it as long as you live ; and more if it grows worse by using.

*Yet, in buying goods, 'tis best to pay ready money, because,*

He that sells upon credit, expects to lose 5 *per cent* by bad debts ; therefore he charges on all he sells upon credit, an advance that shall make up that deficiency.

Those who pay for what they buy upon credit, pay their share of this advance.

He that pays ready money,

escapes or may escape that charge.

*A penny sav'd is two pence clear. A pin a-day is a groat a-year. Save and have. Every little makes a mickle.*

---

He that steals the old man's supper do's him no wrong.

A countryman between two lawyers, is like a fish between two cats.

He that can take rest is greater than he that can take cities.

The miser's cheese is wholesomest.

Love and Lordship hate companions.

The nearest way to come at glory, is to do that for conscience which we do for glory.

There is much money given to be laught at, though the

purchasers don't know it; witness A's fine horse, and B's fine house.

He that can compose himself, is wiser than he that composes books.

*Poor Dick* eats like a well man, and drinks like a sick.

After crosses and losses men grow humbler and wiser.

Love, cough, and a smoke, can't well be hid.

Well done is better than well said.

Fine linnen, girls and gold so bright,  
Chuse not to take by candle light.

He that can travel well a-foot, keeps a good horse.

There are no ugly loves, nor handsome prisons.

A traveller should have a hog's nose, deer's legs, and an ass's back.

At the working man's house



hunger looks in but dares not enter.

A good lawyer, a bad neighbour.

The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise.

Don't misinform your doctor nor your lawyer.

I never saw an oft-transplanted tree,  
Nor yet an oft-removed family,  
That throve so well as those  
that settled be.

Let the letter stay for the post, and not the post for the letter.

Three good meals a day is bad living.

'Tis better leave for an enemy at one's death, than beg of a friend in one's life.

To whom thy secret thou dost tell,  
To him thy freedom thou dost sell.

If you'd have a servant that you like, serve yourself.

He that pursues two hares at once, does not catch one and lets t'other go.

If you want a neat wife, chuse her on a Saturday.

If you have time don't wait for time.

Tell a miser he 's rich, and a woman she 's old, you 'll get no money of one, nor kindness of t'other.

Don't go to the doctor with every distemper, nor to the lawyer with every quarrel, nor to the pot for every thirst.

The creditors are a superstitious sect, great observers of set days and times.

The noblest question in the world is, *What good may I do in it?*

Nothing so popular as *goodness*.

[1738.]

There are three faithful friends, an old wife, an old dog, and ready money.

Great talkers should be cropt, for they 've no need of ears.

If you'd have your shoes last, put no nails in 'em.

Who has deceiv'd thee so oft as thyself?

Is there anything men take more pains about than to render themselves unhappy?

Read much, but not many books.

He that would have a short Lent, let him borrow money to be repaid at Easter.

Write with the learned, pronounce with the vulgar.

Fly pleasures, and they 'll follow you.

Hast thou virtue? acquire also the graces and beauties of virtue.

Buy what thou hast no need of; and e'er long thou shalt sell thy necessaries.

If thou hast wit and learning, add to it wisdom and modesty.

If you wou'd not be forgotten as soon as you are dead and rotten, either write things worth reading, or do things worth the writing.

Sell not virtue to purchase wealth, nor liberty to purchase power.

Let thy vices die before thee.

Keep your eyes wide open before marriage, half shut afterwards.

The ancients tell us what is best; but we must learn of the moderns what is fittest.

Since I cannot govern my own tongue tho' within my own

teeth, how can I hope to govern the tongues of others?

'Tis less discredit to abridge petty charges, than to stoop to petty gettings.

Since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour.

If you do what you should not, you must hear what you would not.

Defer not thy well doing; be not like *St. George*, who is always a horseback, and never rides on.

Wish not so much to live long as to live well.

As we must account for every idle word, so we must for every idle silence.

I have never seen the philosopher's stone that turns lead into gold, but I have known the pursuit of it turn a man's gold into lead.

Never intreat a servant to dwell with thee.

Time is an herb that cures all diseases.

Reading makes a full man, meditation a profound man, discourse a clear man.

If any man flatters me, I 'll flatter him again; tho' he were my best friend.

Wish a miser long life, and you wish him no good.

None but the well-bred man knows how to confess a fault, or acknowledge himself in an error.

There is much difference between imitating a good man, and counterfeiting him.

Wink at small faults; remember thou hast great ones.

Eat to please thyself, but dress to please others.

Search others for their virtues, thyself for thy vices.

[1739.]

When death puts out our flame,  
the snuff will tell,  
If we were wax, or tallow by the  
smell.

At a great pennyworth, pause  
a while.

If thou would'st live long,  
live well; for folly and wick-  
edness shorten life.

Trust thy self, and another  
shall not betray thee.

He that pays for work be-  
fore it 's done, has but a penny-  
worth for two pence.

Historians relate, not so  
much what is done, as what  
they would have believed.

O malster! break that cheating  
peck; 'tis plain,  
When e'er you use it, you 're a  
knave in grain.

Grace thou thy house, and  
let not that grace thee.

Thou canst not joke an  
enemy into a friend; but thou  
may'st a friend into an enemy.

He that falls in love with  
himself, will have no rivals.

Let thy child's first lesson be  
obedience, and the second may  
be what thou wilt.

Blessed is he that expects  
nothing, for he shall never be  
disappointed.

Rather go to bed supperless,  
than run in debt for a breakfast.

Let thy discontents be se-  
crets.

A man of knowledge like a  
rich soil, feeds  
If not a world of corn, a world  
of weeds.

An infallible remedy for  
the *tooth-ach*, viz. Wash the  
root of an aching tooth, in *Elder  
vinegar*, and let it dry half an



hour in the sun ; after which it will never ach more.

A modern wit is one of *David's* fools.

No resolution of repenting hereafter, can be sincere.

*Pollio*, who values nothing that's within,

Buys books as men hunt beavers, - - - - for their skin.

Honour thy father and mother, i e. live so as to be an honour to them tho' they are dead.

If thou injurest conscience, it will have its revenge on thee.

Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy.

Pay what you owe, and you'll know what's your own.

Be not niggardly of what costs thee nothing, as courtesy, counsel, and countenance.

Thirst after desert, not reward.

Beware of him that is slow to anger: he is angry for something, and will not be pleased for nothing.

No longer virtuous, no longer free; is a maxim as true with regard to a private person as a commonwealth.

Proclaim not all thou knowest, all thou owest, all thou hast, nor all thou canst.

Let our fathers and grandfathers be valued for *their* goodness, ourselves for our own.

Industry need not wish.

Sin is not hurtful because it is forbidden, but it is forbidden because it's hurtful.

Nor is a duty beneficial because it is commanded, but it is commanded because it's beneficial.

A - -, they say, has wit; for what?

For writing? - - - No; for writing not.

O Lazy-bones! Dost thou think God would have given thee arms and legs, if he had not design'd thou should'st use them.

*A cure for poetry*, Seven wealthy towns contend for *Homer*, dead,  
Thro' which the living *Homer* beg'd his bread.

Great beauty, great strength, and great riches, are really and truly of no great use; a right heart exceeds all.

[1740.]

To bear other people's afflictions, every one has courage enough, and to spare.

An empty bag cannot stand upright.

Happy that Nation, fortunate that age, whose history is not diverting.

What is a Butterfly? at best  
He 's but a catterpillar drest.  
The gaudy fop 's his pic-  
ture just.

None are deceived but they  
that confide.

Many a meal is lost for want  
of meat.

There are lazy minds as well  
as lazy bodies.

Tricks and treachery are the  
practice of fools, that have not  
wit enough to be honest.

Fear not death; for the  
sooner we die, the longer shall  
we be immortal.

Those who in quarrels interpose,  
Must often wipe a bloody nose.

Promises may get thee friends,  
but non-performance will turn  
them into enemies.

When you speak to a man,  
look on his eyes; when he  
speaks to thee, look on his  
mouth.

Observe all men; thyself most.

Thou hadst better eat salt with the philosophers of *Greece*, than sugar with the courtiers of *Italy*.

Marry above thy match, and thou 'lt get a master.

Fear to do ill, and you need fear nought else.

He makes a foe, who makes a jest.

Some are justly laught at for keeping their money foolishly, others for spending it idly: he is the greatest fool that lays it out in a purchase of repentance.

Who knows a fool, must know his brother;  
For one will recommend another.

When befriended, remember it: when you befriend, forget it.

Employ thy time well, if thou meanest to gain leisure.

A flatterer never seems absurd :  
The flatter'd always takes his  
word.

Lend money to an enemy,  
and thou 'lt gain him, to a  
friend and thou 'lt lose him.

Neither praise nor dispraise,  
till seven Christmasses be over.

[1741.]

Learn of the skilful : he that  
teaches himself, hath a fool for  
his master.

No wood without bark.

Joke went out and brought  
home his fellow, and they two  
began a quarrel.

Let thy discontents be thy  
secrets ;—if the world knows  
them 'twill despise thee and  
increase them.

Anger and folly walk cheek  
by jole ; repentance treads on  
both their heels.

Don't overload gratitude ; if  
you do, she 'll kick.

Be always ashamed to catch  
thyself idle.

Where yet was ever found the  
mother,  
Who 'd change her booby for  
another ?

At 20 years of age the will  
reigns ; at thirty the wit ; at 40  
the judgment.

Christianity commands us to  
pass by injuries ; policy, to let  
them pass by us.

Lying rides upon debt's back.

They who have nothing to  
be troubled at, will be troubled  
at nothing.

Nick's passions grow fat and  
hearty : his understanding looks  
consumptive !

If evils come not, then our fears  
are vain ;  
And if they do, fear but aug-  
ments the pain.

If you would keep your secret  
from an enemy, tell it not to a  
friend.

Rob not for burnt offerings.

Up, sluggard, and waste not  
life; in the grave will be sleep-  
ing enough.

Well done, is twice done.

Clearly spoken, Mr. Fog!  
You explain English by Greek.

Honours change manners.

There are no fools so trouble-  
some as those that have wit.

Quarrels never could last long,  
If on one side only lay the  
wrong.

Let no pleasure tempt thee,  
no profit allure thee, no ambi-  
tion corrupt thee, no example  
sway thee, no persuasion move  
thee, to do any thing which  
thou knowest to be evil; so  
shalt thou always live jollily:  
for a good conscience is a con-  
tinual Christmas.



[1742.]

Strange! that a man who has wit enough to write a satyr; should have folly enough to publish it.

He that hath a trade, hath an estate.

Have you somewhat to do to-morrow; do it to-day.

No workman without tools,  
Nor lawyer without fools,  
Can live by their rules.

The painful preacher, like a candle bright,  
Consumes himself in giving others light.

Speak and speed: the close mouth catches no flies.

Visit your aunt, but not every day; and call at your brother's, but not every night.

Money and good manners make the gentleman.

Late children, early orphans.  
*Ben* beats his pate, and fancys  
wit will come ;  
But he may knock, there 's  
no body at home.

The good spinner hath a  
large shift.

*Tom*, vain 's your pains ; they  
all will fail :  
Ne'er was good arrow made  
of a sow's tail.

Ill customs & bad advice  
are seldom forgotten.

Men meet, mountains never.

When knaves fall out, honest  
men get their goods : when  
priests dispute, we come at the  
truth.

A large train makes a light  
purse.

Death takes no bribes.

One good husband is worth  
two good wives ; for the  
scarcer things are the more  
they 're valued.

He that riseth late, must trot  
all day, and shall scarce over-  
take his business at night.

He that speaks ill of the  
mare, will buy her.

You may drive a gift with-  
out a gimblet.

Eat few suppers, and you 'll  
need few medicines.

You will be careful, if you are  
wise ;

How you touch men's religion,  
or credit, or eyes.

They who have nothing to  
trouble them, will be troubled  
at nothing.

To err is human, to repent  
divine, to persist devilish.

Money & man a mutual friend-  
ship show :

Man makes false money,  
money makes man so.

Industry pays debts, de-  
spair encreases them.

Here comes *Glib-tongue* :

who can out-flatter a dedication; and lie, like ten epitaphs.

*Hope* and a red-rag, are baits for men and mackrel.

With the old almanack and the  
old year,  
Leave thy old vices, tho' ever  
so dear.

Honest men often go to law for their right; when wise men would sit down with the wrong, supposing the first loss least. In some countries the course of the courts is so tedious, and the expence so high, that the remedy, *justice*, is worse than, *injustice*, the disease. In my travels I once saw a sign call'd *The Two Men at Law*; one of them was painted on one side, in a melancholy posture, all in rags, with this scroll, *I have lost my cause*. The other was drawn capering for joy, on the other

side, with these words, *I have gain'd my suit*: but he was stark naked.

RULES OF HEALTH AND LONG  
LIFE, AND TO PRESERVE  
FROM MALIGNANT FEVERS,  
AND SICKNESS IN GENERAL.

Eat and drink such an exact quantity as the constitution of thy body allows of, in reference to the services of the mind.

They that study much, ought not to eat so much as those that work hard, their digestion being not so good.

The exact quantity and quality being found out, is to be kept to constantly.

Excess in all other things whatever, as well as in meat and drink, is also to be avoided.

Youth, age, and sick require a different quantity.

And so do those of contrary complexions; for that which is too much for a flegmatick man, is not sufficient for a cholericke.

The measure of food ought to be (as much as possibly may be) exactly proportionable to the quality and condition of the stomach, because the stomach digests it.

That quantity that is sufficient, the stomach can perfectly concoct and digest, and it sufficeth the due nourishment of the body.

A greater quantity of some things may be eaten than of others, some being of lighter digestion than others.

The difficulty lies, in finding out an exact measure; but eat for necessity, not pleasure, for lust knows not where necessity ends.

Wouldst thou enjoy a long

life, a healthy body, and a vigorous mind, and be acquainted also with the wonderful works of God? labour in the first place to bring thy appetite into subjection to reason.

RULES TO FIND OUT A FIT  
MEASURE OF MEAT  
AND DRINK.

If thou eatest so much as makes thee unfit for study, or other business, thou exceedest the due measure.

If thou art dull and heavy after meat, it 's a sign thou hast exceeded the due measure; for meat and drink ought to refresh the body, and make it chearful, and not to dull and oppress it.

If thou findest these ill symptoms, consider whether too much meat, or too much drink

occasions it, or both, and abate by little and little, till thou findest the inconveniency removed.

Keep out of the sight of feasts and banquets as much as may be; for 'tis more difficult to refrain good cheer, when it 's present, than from the desire of it when it is away; the like you may observe in the objects of all the other senses.

If a man casually exceeds, let him fast the next meal, and all may be well again, provided it be not too often done; as if he exceed at dinner, let him refrain a supper, &c.

A temperate diet frees from diseases; such are seldom ill, but if they are surprised with sickness, they bear it better, and recover sooner; for most distempers have their original from repletion.



Use now and then a little exercise a quarter of an hour before meals, as to swing a weight, or swing your arms about with a small weight in each hand; to leap, or the like, for that stirs the muscles of the breast.

A temperate diet arms the body against all external accidents; so that they are not so easily hurt by heat, cold or labour; if they at any time should be prejudiced, they are more easily cured, either of wounds, dislocations or bruises.

But when malignant fevers are rife in the country or city where thou dwelst, 'tis advisable to eat and drink more freely, by way of prevention; for those are diseases that are not caused by repletion, and seldom attack full-feeders.

A sober diet makes a Man

die without pain ; it maintains the senses in vigour ; it mitigates the violence of passions and affections.

It preserves the memory, it helps the understanding, it allays the heat of lust ; it brings a man to a consideration of his latter end ; it makes the body a fit tabernacle for the Lord to dwell in ; which makes us happy in this world, and eternally happy in the world to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour.

[1743.]

How few there are who have courage enough to own their faults, or resolution enough to mend them !

Men differ daily, about things which are subject to sense, is it likely then they should agree about things invisible ?

Ill company is like a dog  
who dirties those most, that he  
loves best.

The world is full of fools  
and faint hearts; and yet every  
one has courage enough to bear  
the misfortunes, and wisdom  
enough to manage the affairs  
of his neighbour.

Beware, beware! he'll cheat  
'ithout scruple, who can with-  
out fear.

Content and riches seldom  
meet together,  
Riches take thou, contentment  
I had rather.

Speak with contempt of none,  
from slave to king,  
The meanest bee hath, and will  
use, a sting.

Let all men know thee, but  
no man know thee thoroughly:  
men freely ford that see the  
shallows.

Ah simple man! when a  
boy two precious jewels were

given thee, time and good advice; one thou hast lost, and the other thrown away.

The sleeping fox catches no poultry. Up! up!

If you 'd have it done, go: If not, send.

Many a long dispute among divines may be thus abridg'd, It is so: It is not so, It is so; It is not so.

Experience keeps a dear school, yet fools will learn in no other.

A person threatening to go to law, was dissuaded from it by his friend, who desired him to *consider*, for the law was chargeable. I don't care, reply'd the other, I will not consider, I 'll go to law. Right, said his friend, for if you go to law, I am sure you don't consider.

[1744.]

He that drinks his cyder  
alone, let him catch his horse  
alone.

Who is strong? He that can  
conquer his bad habits.

Who is rich? He that re-  
joices in his portion.

He that has not got a wife,  
is not yet a compleat man.

What you would seem to be,  
be really.

If you 'd lose a troublesome  
visitor, lend him money.

Tart words make no friends:  
a spooniul of honey will catch  
more flies than a gallon of  
vinegar.

I 'll warrant ye, goes be-  
fore rashness; Who 'd-a-tho't  
comes sneaking after.

Prayers and provender hinder no journey.

Hear reason, or she 'll make you feel her.

Give me yesterday's bread, this day's flesh, and last year's cyder.

Sloth (like rust) consumes faster than labour wears: the used key is always bright.

Light gains heavy purses.

Keep thou from the opportunity, and God will keep thee from the sin.

Where there 's no law, there 's no bread.

As pride increâses, fortune declines.

Drive thy business, or it will drive thee.

A full belly is the mother of all evil.

The same man cannot be both friend and flatterer.

He who multiplies riches  
multiplies cares.

An old man in a house is a  
good sign.

Those who are fear'd, are  
hated.

The things which hurt, in-  
struct.

The eye of a master, will do  
more work than his hand.

A soft tongue may strike  
hard.

If you 'd be belov'd, make  
yourself amiable.

Fear God, and your ene-  
mies will fear you.

Epitaph on a scolding wife  
by her husband. Here my  
poor Bridget's corps doth lie,  
she is at rest, - - - and so am I.

[1745.]

Beware of little expences, a  
small leak will sink a great ship.

Wars bring scars.

A light purse is a heavy curse.

As often as we do good, we sacrifice.

Help, hands ; for I have no lands.

It's common for men to give pretended reasons instead of one real one.

*Vanity* backbites more than *malice*.

He's a fool that cannot conceal his wisdom.

Great spenders are bad lenders.

All blood is alike ancient.

You may talk too much on the best of subjects.

A man without ceremony has need of great merit in its place.

No gains without pains.

Had I revenged wrong, I had not worn my skirts so long.



Graft good fruit all, or graft not at all.

Idleness is the greatest prodigality.

Old young and old long.

He who buys had need have 100 eyes, but one 's enough for him that sells the stuff.

There are no fools so troublesome as those that have wit.

Many complain of their memory, few of their judgment.

One may be more cunning than another, but not more cunning than every body else.

To God we owe fear and love; to our neighbours justice and charity; to our selves prudence and sobriety.

Light heel'd mothers make leaden-heel'd daughters.

The good or ill hap of a good or ill life, is the good or ill choice of a good or ill wife.

'Tis easier to prevent bad habits than to break them.

Every man has assurance enough to boast of his honesty, few of their understanding.

Interest which blinds some People, enlightens others.

An ounce of wit that is bought, is worth a pound that is taught.

He that resolves to mend hereafter, resolves not to mend now.

[1746.]

When the well 's dry, we know the worth of water.

A quarrelsome man has no good neighbours.

Wide will wear, but narrow will tear.

Silks and sattins put out the kitchen fire.

Vice knows she 's ugly, so  
puts on her mask.

It 's the easiest thing in the  
world for a man to decieve  
himself.

Women & wine,  
Game & deceit,  
Make the wealth small  
And the wants great.

All mankind are beholden to  
him that is kind to the good.

A plowman on his legs is  
higher than a gentleman on  
his knees.

Virtue and happiness are  
mother and daughter.

The generous mind least re-  
gards money, and yet most  
feels the want of it.

For one poor man there are  
an hundred indigent.

Dost thou love life? Then  
do not squander time; for  
that 's the stuff life is made of.

Good sense is a thing all

need, few have, and none think they want.

What 's proper is becoming : see the blacksmith with his white silk apron !

The tongue is ever turning to the aching tooth.

Want of care does us more damage than want of knowledge.

Take courage mortal; death can't banish thee out of the universe.

The sting of a reproach is the truth of it.

Do me the favour to deny me at once.

The most exquisite folly is made of wisdom spun too fine.

A life of leisure, and a life of laziness, are two things.

Mad kings and mad bulls, are not to be held by treaties and packthread.

Changing countries or beds,

cures neither a bad manager,  
nor a fever.

*Tim* and his handsaw are good  
in their place,  
Tho' not fit for preaching or  
shaving a face.

Half hospitality opens his  
door and shuts up his coun-  
tenance.

[1747.]

Strive to be the *greatest* man  
in your country, and you may  
be disappointed; strive to be  
the *best*, and you may succeed:  
he may well win the race that  
runs by himself.

'Tis a strange forest that has  
no rotten wood in't.  
And a strange kindred that all  
are good in't.

None know the unfortunate,  
and the fortunate do not know  
themselves.

There 's a time to wink as well as to see.

Honest *Tom* ! you may trust him with a house full of untold milstones.

There is no man so bad but he secretly respects the good. When there 's more malice shown than matter :  
On the writer falls the satyr.

*Courage* would fight, but *discretion* won't let him.

*Pride* and the *gout* are seldom cur'd throughout.

We are not so sensible of the greatest health as of the least sickness.

A good example is the best sermon.

A father 's a treasure ; a brother 's a comfort ; a friend is both.

Despair ruins some, presumption many.

A quiet conscience sleeps in

thunder, but rest and guilt live far asunder.

He that won't be counsell'd,  
can't be help'd.

*Craft* must be at charge for clothes, but *truth* can go naked.

Write injuries in dust, benefits in marble.

Better is a little with content than much with contention.

What signifies your Patience, if you can't find it when you want it.

*Time enough* always proves *little enough*.

It is wise not to seek a secret, and honest not to reveal it.

A mob 's a monster; heads enough, but no brains.

The devil sweetens poison with honey.

He that cannot bear with other people's passions, cannot govern his own.

He that by the plow would thrive, himself must either hold or drive.

[1748.]

Lost time is never found again.

The heathens when they dy'd, went to bed without a candle.

*Sell-cheap* kept shop on *Goodwin Sands*, and yet had store of custom.

Liberality is not giving much, but giving wisely.

Suspicion may be no fault, but showing it may be a great one.

He that 's secure is not safe.

The second vice is lying; the first is running in debt.

The muses love the morning.

*Harry Smatter*, has a mouth for every matter.



When you 're good to others,  
you are best to yourself.

Half wits talk much but say  
little.

If *Jack* 's in love, he 's no  
judge of *Jili*'s beauty.

Most fools think they are  
only ignorant.

Pardoning the bad, is injur-  
ing the good.

He is not well bred, that  
cannot bear ill-breeding in  
others.

[1749.]

The end of passion is the  
beginning of repentance.

*Words* may shew a man's  
wit, but *actions* his meaning.

'Tis a well spent penny that  
saves a groat.

Many foxes grow grey, but  
few grow good.

Presumption first blinds a man, then sets him a running.

A cold April, the barn will fill.

Content makes poor men rich; discontent makes rich men poor.

Too much plenty makes mouth dainty.

If *passion* drives, let *reason* hold the reins.

Neither trust, nor content, nor lay wagers, nor lend;  
And you 'll have peace to your lives end.

*Drink* does not drown *care*, but waters it, and makes it grow faster.

Who dainties love, shall beggars prove.

A man has no more *goods* than he gets good by.

Welcome, mischief, if thou comest alone.

Different sects like different

clocks, may be all near the matter, 'tho they don't quite agree.

If your head is wax, don't walk in the sun.

*Pretty & witty*, will wound if they hit ye.

Having been poor is no shame, but being ashamed of it, is.

'Tis a laudable ambition, that aims at being better than his neighbours.

The wise man draws more advantage from his enemies, than the fool from his friends.

All would live long, but none would be old.

Declaiming against pride, is not always a sign of humility.

Neglect kills injuries, revenge increases them.

*Nine* men in *ten* are suicides.

*Doing* an injury puts you below your enemy; *revenging*

one makes you but *even* with him; *forgiving* it sets you *above* him.

Most of the learning in use, is of no great use.

Great good-nature, without prudence, is a great misfortune.

A man in a passion rides a mad horse.

#### HOW TO GET RICHES.

The art of getting riches consists very much in thrift. All men are not equally qualified for getting money, but it is in the power of every one alike to practise this virtue.

He that would be beforehand in the world, must be beforehand with his business: it is not only ill management, but discovers a slothful disposition, to do that in the afternoon, which should have been done in the morning.

Useful attainments in your minority will procure riches in maturity, of which writing and accounts are not the meanest.

Learning, whether speculative or practical, is, in popular or mixt governments, the natural source of wealth and honour.

[1750.]

There are three things extremely hard, steel, a diamond and to know one's self.

Hunger is the best pickle.

He is a governor that governs his passions, and he a servant that serves them.

A cypher and humility make the other figures & virtues of tenfold value.

If it were not for the belly, the back might wear gold.

Pride is as loud a beggar as

want, and a great deal more saucy.

Sorrow is good for nothing but sin.

'Tis hard (but glorious) to be poor and honest: an empty sack can hardly stand upright; but if it does, 'tis a stout one!

He that can bear a reproof, and mend by it, if he is not wise, is in a fair way of being so.

Sound, &c. sound doctrine, may pass through a ram's horn, and a preacher, without straightening the one, or amending the other.

Clean your finger, before you point at my spots.

He that spills the rum loses that only; he that drinks it, often loses both that and himself.

Those that have much business must have much pardon.

Little strokes, fell great oaks.

You may be too cunning for one, but not for all.

Genius without education is like silver in the mine.

Many would live by their wits, but break for want of stock.

Poor Plain dealing! dead without issue.

You can bear your own faults, and why not a fault in your wife.

Tho' modesty is a virtue, bashfulness is a vice.

What signifies knowing the names, if you know not the natures of things.

Tim was so learned, that he could name a horse in nine languages. So ignorant, that he bought a cow to ride on.

The golden age never was the present age.

'Tis a shame that your fam-

ily is an honour to you! You ought to be an honour to your family.

Glass, china, and reputation, are easily crack'd, and never well mended.

[1751.]

Pray don't burn my house to roast your egg's.

Many a man would have been worse, if his estate had been better.

We may give advice, but we cannot give conduct.

There are lazy minds as well as lazy bodies.

Most people return small favours, acknowledge middling ones, and repay great ones with ingratitude.

Fond pride of dress is sure an empty curse;

E're *fancy* you consult, consult your *purse*.



*Youth* is pert and positive,  
*age* modest and doubting: so  
ears of corn when young and  
light, stand bolt upright, but  
hang their heads when weighty,  
full, and ripe.

'Tis easier to suppress the  
first desire, than to satisfy all  
that follow it.

Don't judge of men's wealth  
or piety, by their *Sunday* ap-  
pearances.

Friendship increases by visit-  
ing friends, but by visiting sel-  
dom.

If your riches are yours, why  
don't you take them with you  
to the t'other world?

To-day is yesterday's pupil.

If worldly goods cannot save  
me from death, they ought not  
to hinder me of eternal life.

'Tis great confidence in a  
friend to tell him *your* faults,  
greater to tell him *his*.

Talking against religion is unchaining a tyger; the beast let loose may worry his deliverer.

Ambition often spends foolishly what avarice had wickedly collected.

*Pillgarlic* was in the *accusative* case, and bespoke a lawyer in the *vocative*, who could not understand him till he made use of the *dative*.

Great estates may venture more; little boats must keep near shore.

Nice eaters seldom meet with a good dinner.

The proud hate pride — in others.

Who judges best of a man, his enemies or himself?

Drunkenness, that worst of evils, makes some men fools, some beasts, some devils.

'Tis not a holiday that 's not kept holy.

[1752.]

Observe old *Vellum*; he praises former times, as if he 'd a mind to sell 'em.

Kings have long arms, but misfortune longer: let none think themselves out of her reach.

For want of a nail the shoe is lost; for want of a shoe, the horse is lost; for want of a horse the rider is lost.

The busy man has few idle visitors; to the boiling pot the flies come not.

Calamity and prosperity are the touchstones of integrity.

The prodigal generally does more injustice than the covetous.

Generous minds are all of kin.

Meanness is the parent of insolence.

Mankind are very odd creatures: one half censure what they practise, the other half practise what they censure; the rest always say and do as they ought.

*Bis dat qui cito dat*: he gives twice that gives soon; *i. e.* he will soon be called upon to give again.

A temper to bear much, will have much to bear.

Pride dines upon vanity, sups on contempt.

Great merit is coy, as well as great pride.

An undutiful daughter, will prove an unmanageable wife.

Old boys have their playthings as well as young ones; the difference is only in the price.

The too obliging temper is evermore disobliging itself.

Hold your council before dinner; the full belly hates thinking as well as acting.

The brave and the wise can both pity and excuse; when cowards and fools shew no mercy.

Ceremony is not civility; nor civility ceremony.

If man could have half his wishes, he would double his troubles.

It is ill jesting with the joiner's tools, worse with the doctor's.

Children and princes will quarrel for trifles.

Praise to the undeserving, is severe satyr.

Success has ruin'd many a man.

Great pride and meanness sure are near ally'd; or thin partitions do their bounds divide.

[1753.]

'Tis against some men's principle to pay interest, and seems against others interest to pay the principal.

Philosophy as well as foppery often changes fashion.

Setting too good an example is a kind of slander seldom forgiven; 'tis *scandalum magnatum*.

A great talker may be no fool, but he is one that relies on him.

When reason preaches, if you won't hear her she'll box your ears.

It is not leisure that is not used.

If you would reap praise you must sow the seeds, gentle words and useful deeds.

*Ignorance* leads men into a party, and *shame* keeps them from getting out again.

Haste makes waste.

Many have quarrel'd about religion, that never practis'd it.

*Sudden power* is apt to be insolent, *sudden liberty* saucy; that behaves best which has grown gradually.

He that best understands the world, least likes it.

*Anger* is never without a reason, but seldom with a good one.

He that is of opinion money will do every thing, may well be suspected of doing every thing for money.

An ill wound, but not an ill name, may be healed.

When out of favour, none know thee; when in, thou dost not know thyself.

A lean award is better than a fat judgement.

*God, parents, and instructors,*  
can never be requited.

He that builds before he  
counts the cost, acts foolishly;  
and he that counts before he  
builds, finds he did not count  
wisely.

*Patience* in market, is worth  
pounds in a year.

Danger is sauce for prayers.

If you have no honey in  
your pot, have some in your  
mouth.

A pair of good ears will drain  
dry an hundred tongues.

Serving God is doing good  
to man, but praying is thought  
an easier service, and therefore  
more generally chosen.

Nothing humbler than *am-*  
*bition*, when it is about to  
climb.

The discontented man finds  
no easy chair.



Virtue and a trade, are a child's best portion.

Gifts much expected, are *paid*, not *given*.

#### HOW TO SECURE HOUSES, &c. FROM LIGHTNING.

It has pleased God in his goodness to mankind, at length to discover to them the means of securing their habitations and other buildings from mischief by thunder and lightning. The method is this: provide a small iron rod (it may be of the rod-iron used by the nailors) but of such a length, that one end being three or four feet in the moist ground, the other may be six or eight feet above the highest part of the building. To the upper end of the rod fasten about a foot of brass wire, the size of a common knitting-needle, sharpened to a fine point; the rod may be

secured to the house by a few small staples. If the house or barn be long, there may be a rod and point at each end, and a middling wire along the ridge from one to the other. A house thus furnished will not be damaged by lightning, it being attracted by the points, and passing thro the metal into the ground without hurting anything. Vessels also, having a sharp pointed rod fix'd on the top of their masts, with a wire from the foot of the rod reaching down, round one of the shrouds, to the water, will not be hurt by lightning.

[1754.]

The first degree of folly, is to conceit one's self wise; the second to profess it; the third to despise counsel.

Take heed of the vinegar of

sweet wine, and the anger of good-nature.

The bell calls others to church, but itself never minds the sermon.

Cut the wings of your hens and hopes, lest they lead you a weary dance after them.

In rivers & bad governments, the lightest things swim at top.

The cat in gloves catches no mice.

If you 'd know the value of money, go and borrow some.

The horse thinks one thing, and he that saddles him another.

Love your neighbour; yet don't pull down your hedge.

When *prosperity* was well mounted, she let go the bridle, and soon came tumbling out of the saddle.

Some make conscience of wearing a hat in the church,

who make none of robbing the altar.

In the affairs of this world men are saved, not by faith, but by the want of it.

*Friendship* cannot live with *ceremony*, nor without *civility*.

The learned fool writes his nonsense in better language than the unlearned; but still 'tis nonsense.

A child thinks 20 *shillings* and 20 years can scarce ever be spent.

Don't think so much of your own cunning, as to forget other mens: a cunning man is overmatch'd by a cunning man and a half.

Willows are weak, but they bind the faggot.

You may give a man an office, but you cannot give him discretion.

He that doth what he should

not, shall feel what he would not.

To be intimate with a foolish friend, is like going to bed to a razor.

Little rogues easily become great ones.

You may sometimes be much in the wrong, in owning your being in the right.

Where sense is wanting, every thing is wanting.

Many princes sin with *David*, but few repent with him.

He that hath no *ill* fortune will be troubled with *good*.

For age and want save while  
you may ;

No morning sun lasts a whole  
day.

[1755.]

A man without a wife, is but half a man.

Speak little, do much.

He that would travel much,  
should eat little.

When the wine enters, out  
goes the truth.

If you would be loved, love  
and be loveable.

Ask and have, is sometimes  
dear buying.

The hasty bitch brings forth  
blind puppies.

Where there is hunger, law  
is not regarded; and where  
law is not regarded, there will  
be hunger.

Two dry sticks will burn a  
green one.

The honest man takes pains,  
and then enjoys pleasures; the  
knave takes pleasure, and then  
suffers pains.

Think of three things, whence  
you came, where you are going,  
and to whom you must ac-  
count.

*Necessity* has no law ; Why ?  
Because 'tis not to be had with-  
out money.

There was never a good knife  
made of bad steel.

The wolf sheds his coat  
once a year, his disposition  
never.

*Who is wise ?* He that learns  
from every one.

*Who is powerful ?* He that  
governs his passions.

*Who is rich ?* He that is  
content.

*Who is that ?* Nobody.

The day is short, the work  
great, the workmen lazy, the  
wages high, the master urgeth ;  
up, then, and be doing.

The doors of wisdom are  
never shut.

Much virtue in herbs, little  
in men.

The master's eye will do more  
work than both his hands.

When you taste honey, remember gall.

Being ignorant is not so much a shame, as being unwilling to learn.

God gives all things to industry.

An hundred thieves cannot strip one naked man, especially if his skin 's off.

Diligence overcomes difficulties, sloth makes them.

Neglect mending a small fault, and 'twill soon be a great one.

Bad gains are truly losses.

A long life may not be good enough, but a good life is long enough.

Be at war with your vices, at peace with your neighbours, and let every new-year find you a better man.



[1756.]

*Mine* is better than *ours*.

Love your enemies, for they tell you your faults.

He that has a trade, has an office of profit and honour.

The wit of conversation consists more in finding it in others, than shewing a great deal yourself. He who goes out of your company pleased with his own facetiousness and ingenuity, will the sooner come into it again. Most men had rather *please* than *admire* you and seek less to be *instructed* and *diverted*, than *approved* and *applauded*; and it is certainly the most delicate sort of pleasure, to *please another*.

But that sort of *wit*, which employs itself insolently in criticizing and censuring the

words and sentiments of others in conversation, is absolute *folly*; for it answers none of the ends of conversation. He who uses it neither *improves others*, is *improved* himself, or *pleases* any one.

Be civil to *all*; serviceable to *many*; familiar with *few*; friend to *one*; enemy to *none*.

*Vain-glory* flowereth, but beareth no fruit.

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As I spent some weeks last winter, in visiting my old acquaintance in the *Jerseys*, great complaints I heard for want of money, and that leave to make more paper bills could not be obtained. *Friends and countrymen*, my advice on this head shall cost you nothing, and if you will not be angry with me for giving it, I promise you not to be offended if you do not take it.

You spend yearly at least *two hundred thousand pounds*, 'tis said, in *European, East-Indian, and West-Indian* commodities: supposing one half of this expense to be in *things absolutely necessary*, the other half may be call'd *superfluities*, or at best, conveniences, which however you might live without for one little year, and not suffer exceedingly. Now to save this half, observe these few directions.

1. When you incline to have new cloaths, look first well over the old ones, and see if you cannot shift with them another year, either by scouring, mending, or even patching if necessary. Remember a patch on your coat, and money in your pocket, is better and more creditable than a writ on your back, and no money to take it off.

2. When you incline to buy

China ware, chinces, *India* silks, or any other of their flimsy, slight manufactures; I would not be so hard with you, as to insist on your absolutely *re-solving against it*; all I advise, is, to *put it off* (as you do your repentance) *till another year*; and this, in some respects, may prevent an occasion of repentance.

3. If you are now a drinker of punch, wine or tea, twice a day; for the ensuing year drink them but *once* a day. If you now drink them but once a day, do it but every other day. If you do it now but once a week, reduce the practice to once a fortnight. And if you do not exceed in quantity as you lessen the times, half your expense in these articles will be saved.

4thly and lastly, when you incline to drink rum, fill the glass *half* with water.

Thus at the year's end, there will be *an hundred thousand pounds* more money in your country.

If paper money in ever so great a quantity could be made, no man could get any of it without giving something for it. But all he saves in this way, will be *his own for nothing*; and his country actually so much richer. Then the merchants, old and doubtful debts may be honestly paid off, and trading become surer thereafter, if not so extensive.

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Laws *too gentle* are seldom obeyed; *too severe*, seldom *executed*.

*Trouble* springs from *idleness*; *toil* from *ease*.

*Love*, and be *loved*.

A wise man will desire no more than what he may get

justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly.

A false friend and a shadow attend only while the sun shines.

*To-morrow* every fault is to be amended; but that *to-morrow* never comes.

It is observable that God has often called men to places of dignity and honour, when they have been busy in the honest employment of their vocation. *Saul* was seeking his father's asses, and *David* keeping his father's sheep, when called to the kingdom. The shepherds were feeding their flocks, when they had their glorious revelation. God called the four apostles from their fishery, and *Matthew* from the receipt of custom; *Amos* from among the herdsmen of *Tekoah*, *Moses* from keeping *Jethro's* sheep,

and *Gideon* from the threshing floor, &c. God never encourages idleness, and despises not persons in the meanest employments.

Plough deep, while sluggards sleep;  
And you shall have corn, to sell and to keep.

He that sows thorns, should never go barefoot.

*Laziness* travels so slowly, that *poverty* soon overtakes him.

*Sampson* with his *strong body*, had a *weak head*, or he would not have laid it in a harlot's lap.

When a friend deals with a friend let the bargain be clear and well penn'd, that they may continue friends to the end.

He that never eats too much, will never be lazy.

To be *proud* of *knowledge*, is

to be *blind* with *light*; to be *proud* of *virtue*, is to *poison* yourself with the *antidote*.

Get what you can, and what  
you get, hold;  
'Tis the *stone* that will turn all  
your lead into gold.

There is really a great difference in *things* sometimes where there seems to be but little distinction in *names*. The *man* of honour is an internal, the *person* of honour an external, the one a real, the other a fictitious, character. A *person* of honour may be a profane libertine, penurious, proud, may insult his inferiors, and defraud his creditors; but it is impossible for a *man* of honour to be guilty of any of these. The *person* of honour may flatter for court favours, or cringe for popularity; he may be *for* or *against* his country's good, as it suits his private views. But



the *man* of honour can do none of these.

An honest man will receive neither *money* nor *praise*, that is not his due.

*Saying* and *doing* have quarrel'd and parted.

Tell me my faults, and mend your own.

---

Well, my friend, thou art now just entering the last month of another year. If thou art a man of business, and of prudent care, belike thou wilt now settle thy accounts, to satisfy thyself whether thou hast gain'd or lost in the year past, and how much of either, the better to regulate thy future Industry or thy common Expences. This is commendable - -. But it is not all - -. Wilt thou not examine also thy *moral* accompts, and see what improvements

thou hast made in the conduct of life, what vice subdued, what virtue acquired; how much *better*, and how much *wiser*, as well as how much *richer* thou art grown? What shall it *profit* a man, if he *gain* the whole world, but *lose* his own soul? Without some care in this matter, tho' thou may'st come to count thy thousands, thou wilt possibly still appear poor in the eyes of the discerning, even *here*, and be really so for ever *hereafter*.

[1757.]

He that would rise at court, must begin by creeping.

Many a man's own tongue gives evidence against his understanding.

Nothing dries sooner than a tear.

'Tis easier to build two chimneys, than maintain one in fuel.

*Anger* warms the invention, but overheats the oven.

It is ill-manners to silence a fool, and cruelty to let him go on.

He that would catch fish, must venture his bait.

Men take more pains to mask than mend.

One *to-day* is worth two *to-morrows*.

The way to be safe, is never to be secure.

Dally not with other folks women or money.

Work as if you were to live 100 years, pray as if you were to die to-morrow.

*Pride* breakfasted with *plenty*, dined with *poverty*, supped with *infamy*.

Retirement does not always secure virtue; *Lot* was upright

in the city, wicked in the mountain.

It is generally agreed to be folly, *to hazard the loss of a friend, rather than lose a jest.* But few consider how easily a friend may be thus lost. Depending on the known regard their friends have for them, jesters take more freedom with friends than they would dare to do with others, little thinking how much deeper we are wounded by an affront from one we love. But the strictest intimacy can never warrant freedoms of this sort; and it is indeed preposterous to think they should; unless we can suppose injuries are less evils when they are done us by friends, than when they come from other hands.

But sarcastical jests on a man's person or his manners, tho' hard to bear, are perhaps more easily borne than those

that touch his religion. Men are generally warm in what regards their religious tenets, either from tenderness of conscience, or a high sense of their own judgments. People of plain parts and honest dispositions, look on salvation as too serious a thing to be jested with; and men of speculative religion, who profess from the conviction rather of their heads than hearts, are not a bit less vehement than the real devotees. He who says a slight or a severe thing of their faith, seems to them to have thereby undervalued their understandings, and will consequently incur their aversion, which no man of common sense would hazard for a lively expression; much less a person of good breeding, who should make it his chief aim to be well with all.

*Idleness* is the Dead Sea,

that swallows all virtues: be active in business, that *temptation* may miss her aim: The bird that sits, is easily shot.

Tho' the mastiff be gentle,  
yet bite him not by the lip.

Great almsgiving, lessens no  
man's living.

The royal crown cures not  
the head-ach.

Act uprightly, and despise  
calumny; dirt may stick to a  
mud wall, but not to polish'd  
marble.

The *borrower* is a slave to  
the *lender*; the *security* to *both*.

Singularity in the right, hath  
ruined many: happy those who  
are convinced of the general  
opinion.

Proportion your charity to  
the strength of your estate, or  
God will proportion your es-  
tate to the weakness of your  
charity.

The tongue offends, and the ears get the cuffing.

Some antient philosophers have said, that happiness depends more on the inward disposition of mind than on outward circumstances; and that he who cannot be happy in any state, can be so in no state. To be happy, they tell us we must be content. Right. But they do not teach how we may become content. *Poor Richard* shall give you a short good rule for that. *To be content, look backward on those who possess less than yourself, not forward on those who possess more.* If this does not make you *content*, you don't deserve to be *happy*.

Sleep without supping, and you 'll rise without owing for it.

[1758.]

When knaves betray each other, one can scarce be blamed or the other pitied.

Happy *Tom Crump*, ne'er sees his own hump.

Fools need advice most, but wise men only are the better for it.

Silence is not always a sign of wisdom, but babbling is ever a mark of folly.

Great modesty often hides great merit.

You may delay, but *time* will not.

*Virtue* may always make a Face handsome, but *Vice* will certainly make it ugly.

Prodigality of *time*, produces poverty of mind as well as of estate.



Content is the philosopher's stone, that turns all it touches into gold.

He that 's content hath enough ; he that complains has too much.

*Pride* gets into the coach, and *shame* mounts behind.

The first mistake in publick business, is the going into it.

Half the truth is often a great lie.

The way to see by *faith*, is to shut the Eye of *Reason* : the morning daylight appears plain-er when you put out your candle.

A full belly makes a dull brain : the muses starve in a cook's shop.

*Spare and have* is better than *spend and crave*.

*Good-Will*, like the wind, floweth where it listeth.

The honey is sweet, but the bee has a sting.

In a corrupt age, the putting the world in order would breed confusion; then e'en mind your own business.

To serve the publick faithfully, and at the same time please it entirely, is impracticable.

Proud modern learning despises the antient: *school-men* are now laught at by *school-boys*.

Men often *mistake* themselves, seldom *forget* themselves.

The idle man is the devil's hireling; whose livery is rags, whose diet and wages are famine and diseases.

Rob not God, nor the poor, lest thou ruin thyself; the eagle snatcht a coal from the altar, but it fired her nest.



#### IV.

### RIMES.<sup>1</sup>

[1733.]

MORE NICE THAN WISE.

Old batchelor would have a  
    wife that 's wise,  
    Fair, rich, and young, a  
    maiden for his bed,  
Not proud, nor churlish, but of  
    faultless size ;  
    A country houswife in the  
    city bred

<sup>1</sup> Franklin began his literary career as a writer of ballads, but was discouraged by his father, who ridiculed his performances and told him that "verse-makers were generally beggars." "So I escaped being a poet,"

He's a nice fool, and long  
in vain hath staid;  
He should bespeak her,  
there's none ready made.

---

Kind Katharine to her husband  
kiss'd these words,  
' Mine own sweet *Will*, how  
dearly I love thee! '  
If true (quoth Will) the world  
no such affords.  
And that its true I durst his  
warrant be;  
For ne'er heard I of woman  
good or ill,  
But always loved best,  
her own sweet Will.

---

She that will eat her breakfast  
in her bed,  
And spend the morn in dressing  
of her head,

he says — " most probably a very poor one." The accuracy of this judgment cannot be disputed. His muse "soused down into prose," much to the advantage of mankind. Of the numerous rimes with which Poor Richard adorned his almanac very few are readable.

And sit at dinner like a maiden  
    bride,  
And talk of nothing all day but  
    of pride ;  
God in his mercy may do much  
    to save her,  
But what a case is he in that  
    shall have her.

---

THE BENEFIT OF GOING TO  
LAW.

*Dedicated to the Counties of K - - t and  
H - n - - - rd - on.*

Two beggars travelling along,  
    One blind, the other lame,  
Pick'd up an oyster on the way  
    To which they both laid  
    claim :

The matter rose so high, that  
    they  
    Resolv'd to go to law,  
As often richer fools have done,  
    Who quarrel for a straw.  
A lawyer took it strait in hand,  
    Who knew his business was,

To mind nor one nor t'other side,  
But make the best o' th' cause;  
As always in the law 's the case;  
So he his judgment gave,  
And lawyerlike he thus re-  
solv'd

What each of them should  
have;

*Blind plaintiff, lame defen-  
dant, share*

*The friendly law's impar-  
tial care,*

*A shell for him, a shell for  
thee,*

*The middle is the lawyer's  
fee.*

[1734.]

From a cross neighbour, and a  
sullen wife,

A pointless needle, and a broken  
knife;

From suretyship, and from an  
empty purse,

A smoaky chimney, and jolting  
horse;

From a dull razor, and an aking  
head ;  
From a bad conscience, and a  
buggy bed,  
A blow upon the elbow and  
the knee ;  
From each of these, good L—d,  
deliver me.

---

Wedlock, as old men note, hath  
likened been,  
Unto a public crowd or com-  
mon rout ;  
Where those that are without  
would fain get in,  
And those that are within, would  
fain get out.  
Grief often treads upon the  
heels of pleasure,  
Marry'd in haste, we oft repent  
at leisure ;  
Some by experience find these  
words misplaced,  
Marry'd at leisure, they repent  
in haste.

[1735.]

Among the vain pretenders of  
the town,  
Hibham of late is wondrous  
noted grown ;  
Hibham scarce reads, and is  
not worth a groat,  
Yet with some high-flown words  
and a fine coat,  
He struts, and talks of books,  
and of estate,  
And learned J——s he calls his  
intimate.  
The mob admire! thus mighty  
impudence,  
Supplies the want of learning,  
wealth, and sense.

---

ON LOUIS THE XIV OF FRANCE.

Louis ('tis true, I own to you)  
Paid learned men for writing,  
And valiant men for fighting ;



Himself could neither write nor  
fight,  
Nor make his people happy ;  
Yet fools will prate, and call  
him great,  
Shame on their noddles sappy.

---

The lying habit is in some so  
strong,  
To truth they know not how  
to bend their tongue ;  
And tho' sometimes their ends  
truth best would answer,  
Yet lies come uppermost, do  
what they can, sir.  
Mendacio delights in telling  
news,  
And that it may be such, him-  
self doth use  
To make it ; but he now no  
longer need ;  
Let him tell truth, it will be  
news indeed.

## THE COURTS.

When Popery in Britain sway'd,  
I 've read,  
The lawyers fear'd they should  
be d \* \* \* 'd when dead,  
Because they had no saint to  
hand their prayers,  
And in Heaven's court take  
care of their affairs.  
Therefore consulting, Evanus  
they sent  
To Rome with a huge purse,  
on this intent,  
That to the holy Father making  
known  
Their woful case, he might ap-  
point them one.  
Being arriv'd, he offered his  
complaint  
In language smooth, and hum-  
bly begs a saint:  
For why, says he, when others  
on Heaven would call,

Physicians, seamen, scholars,  
tradesmen, all  
Have their own saints, we law-  
yers none at all.  
The pope was puzzled, never  
puzzled worse,  
For with pleas'd eyes he saw  
the proffered purse,  
But ne'er, in all his knowledge  
or his reading,  
He 'd met with one good man  
that practis'd pleading.  
Who then should be the saint?  
he could not tell.  
At length the thing was thus  
concluded well.  
Within our city, says his holiness,  
There is one church fill'd with  
the images  
Of all the saints, with whom the  
wall 's surrounded,  
Blindfold Evanus, lead him  
three times round it,  
Then let him feel, (but give me  
first the purse;)  
And take the first he finds, for  
better or worse.

Round went Evansus, till he  
came where stood  
St. Michael with the Devil un-  
der 's foot ;  
And groping round, he seized  
old Satan's head,  
This be our saint, he cries :  
Amen, the father said.  
But when they open'd poor  
Evanus' eyes,  
Alack ! he sunk with shame and  
with surprize.

[1736.]

Presumptuous man ! the reason  
wouldst thou find  
Why form'd so weak, so little,  
and so blind ?  
First, if thou canst, the harder  
reason guess  
Why form'd no weaker, blinder,  
and no less ?  
Ask of thy mother earth, why  
oaks are made,  
Taller or stronger than the  
weeds they shade ?

Or ask of yonder argent fields  
above,  
Why Jove's satellites are less  
than Jove?

---

Some have learnt many tricks  
of sly evasion,  
Instead of truth they use equiv-  
ocation,  
And eke it out with mental reser-  
vation,  
Which to good men is an  
abomination.  
Our smith of late most wonder-  
fully swore,  
That whilst he breathed he  
would drink no more ;  
But since, I know his meaning,  
for I think ;  
He meant he would not breath  
whilst he did drink.

---

Whate'er 's desired, knowledge,  
fame, or pelf,  
Not one will change his neigh-  
bour with himself.

The learn'd are happy nature  
to explore,  
The fool is happy that he knows  
no more.  
The rich are happy in the plenty  
given ;  
The poor contents him with the  
care of Heav'n.  
Thus does some comfort ev'ry  
state attend.  
And pride 's bestow'd on all, a  
common friend.

---

Whimsical *Will* once fancy'd  
he was ill,  
The Doctor's call'd, who thus  
examin'd *Will*;  
*How is your appetite?* O, as  
to that  
I eat right heartily, you see  
I 'm fat.  
*How is your sleep anights?*  
'Tis sound and good ;  
I eat, drink, sleep as well as  
e'er I cou'd.

*Well*, says the doctor, clapping  
on his hat;  
*I'll give you something shall  
remove all that.*

[1737.]

God offer'd to the Jews sal-  
vation,  
And 'twas refus'd by half the  
nation:  
Thus, (tho' 'tis life's great pres-  
ervation)  
Many oppose *inoculation*.  
We 're told by one of the  
black robe,  
The devil inoculated Job:  
Suppose 'tis true, what he does  
tell;  
Pray, neighbours, *did not Job do  
well?*

---

A nymph and a swain to *Apollo*  
once pray'd;  
The swain had been jilted, the  
nymph been betray'd;

They came for to try if his  
oracle knew  
E'er a nymph that was chaste  
or a swain that was true.  
*Apollo* stood mute, and had  
like t' have been pos'd ;  
At length he thus sagely the  
question disclos'd :  
He alone may be true in whom  
none will confide,  
And the nymph may be chaste  
that has never been try'd.

---

Boy, bring a bowl of china here,  
Fill it with water cool and clear :  
Decanter with Jamaica right,  
And spoon of silver clean and  
bright,  
Sugar twice-fin'd, in pieces cut,  
Knife, sieve and glass, in order  
put,  
Bring forth the fragrant fruit,  
and then  
We 're happy till the clock  
strikes ten.



On his death-bed poor *Lubin*  
lies ;  
His spouse is in despair ;  
With frequent sobs, and mutual  
cries,  
They both express their care.  
A diff'rent cause, says Parson  
*Sly*,  
The same effect may give ;  
Poor *Lubin* fears that he shall  
die ;  
His wife, that he may live.

---

To-morrow you 'll reform, you  
always cry ;  
In what far country does this  
morrow lie,  
That 'tis so mighty long e'er it  
arrive ?  
Beyond the *Indies* does this  
morrow live ?  
'Tis so far-fetch'd, this morrow,  
that I fear,  
'Twill be both very old, and  
very dear.

To-morrow I 'll reform, the  
fool does say :  
To-day it self's too late ; the  
*wise* did yesterday.

[1738.]

*Dick's* wife was sick, and pos'd  
the doctors' skill,  
Who differ'd how to cure th'  
inveterate ill.  
Purging the one prescrib'd.  
No, quoth another,  
That will do neither good nor  
harm, my brother.  
*Bleeding 's the only way ; 'twas*  
quick reply'd,  
That 's certain death ; - - - but  
e'en let *Dick* decide.  
*Ise no great skill, quo' Rich-*  
*ard, by the Rood ;*  
*But I think bleeding 's like to*  
*do most good.*

THE OLD GENTRY.

That all from Adam first begun,  
Since none but *Whiston*  
doubts,  
And that his son, and his son's  
son  
Were plowmen, clowns and  
louts;  
Here lies the only difference now,  
Some shot off late, some soon;  
Your sires i' th' morning left  
the plow,  
And ours i' th' afternoon.

---

EPITAPH ON A TALKATIVE OLD  
MAID.

Beneath this silent stone is laid,  
A noisy, antiquated maid,  
Who, from her cradle talk'd till  
death,  
And ne'er before was out of  
breath.

Whither she 's gone we cannot  
tell;  
For, if she talks not, she 's in  
Hell:  
If she 's in Heaven, she 's there  
unblest,  
Because she hates a place of  
rest.

[1739.]

Says *George* to *William*—  
Neighbour, have a care,  
Touch not that tree — 'tis sa-  
cred to despair;  
Two wives I had, but, ah! that  
joy is past!  
Who breath'd upon those fatal  
boughs their last.  
The best in all the row, with-  
out dispute,  
Says *Will*— Would mine but  
bear such precious fruit!  
When next you prune your  
orchard, save for me  
(*I have a spouse*) one cyon of  
that tree.

[1740.]

My sickly spouse, with many  
a sigh

Once told me, - - - *Dicky* I shall  
die :

I griev'd, but recollected strait,  
'Twas bootless to contend with  
fate :

So resignation to Heav'n's will  
Prepar'd me for succeeding ill ;  
'Twas well it did ; for on my life,  
'Twas Heav'n's will to spare  
my wife.

---

While the good priest with eyes  
devoutly clos'd  
Left on the book the marriage  
fee expos'd.

The new made bridegroom his  
occasion spies,  
And pleas'd, repockets up the  
shining prize ;

Yet not so safe, but Mr. *Sur-*  
*plice* views  
The *frolick*, and demands his  
pilfer'd dues.  
No, quoth the man, good Doc-  
tor, I 'll nonsuit y',  
A plain default, I found you  
off your duty?  
More carefully the holy book  
survey;  
Your rule is, you should *watch*  
as well as *pray*.

[1741.]

Syl. dreamt that bury'd in his  
fellow clay,  
Close by a common beggar's  
side he lay:  
And, as so mean a neighbour  
shock'd his pride,  
Thus, like a corpse of conse-  
quence, he cry'd;  
Scoundrel, begone; and hence-  
forth touch me not:  
More manners learn; and, at a  
distance, rot.

How ! scoundrel ! in a hautier  
tone cry'd he ;  
Proud lump of dirt, I scorn thy  
words and thee :  
Here all are equal ; now thy  
case is mine ;  
This is my rotting place, and  
that is thine.

[1742.]

THE BUSY-MAN'S PICTURE.

*BUSINESS*, thou plague and  
pleasure of my life,  
Thou charming mistress, thou  
vexatious wife ;  
Thou enemy, thou friend, to  
joy, to grief ;  
Thou bring'st me all, and  
bring'st me no relief,  
Thou bitter, sweet, thou pleas-  
ing, teasing thing,  
Thou bee, that with thy honey  
wears a sting ;

Some respite, prithee do, yet do  
not give,  
I cannot with thee, nor without  
thee, live.

---

Celia's rich side-board seldom  
sees the light,  
Clean is her kitchen, and her  
spits are bright ;  
Her knives and spoons, all  
rang'd in even rows,  
No hands molest, nor fingers  
discompose :  
A curious jack, hung up to  
please the eye,  
Forever still, whose flyers never  
fly :  
Her plates unsully'd shining on  
the shelf ;  
For *Celia* dresses nothing, *but*  
*herself.*



[1743.]

ON BUYING A BIBLE.

'Tis but a folly to rejoice, or boast,  
How small a price thy well  
    bought purchase cost,  
Until thy death, thou shalt not  
    fully know  
Whether it was a pennyworth  
    or no ;  
And, at that time, believe me  
    'twill appear  
Extreamly cheap, or else ex-  
    treamly dear.

[1744.]

THE COUNTRY MAN.\*

Happy the man whose wish  
    and care  
    A few paternal acres bound,  
Content to breathe his native air,  
    In his own ground.

\* This is Pope's "Ode on Solitude."

Whose herds with milk, whose  
fields with bread,  
Whose flocks supply him with  
attire,  
Whose trees in summer yield  
him shade,  
In winter fire.

Blest, who can unconcernedly  
find  
Hours, days and years slide  
soft away,  
In health of body, peace of  
mind,  
Quiet by day,

Sound sleep by night; study  
and ease  
Together mixt; sweet recre-  
ation;  
And innocence which most  
does please  
With meditation.

Thus let me live, unseen, un-  
known,  
Thus unlamented let me die,

Steal from the world, and not  
a stone  
Tell where I lie.

---

This world 's an inn, all trav-  
ellers are we ;  
And this world's goods th' ac-  
commodations be.  
Our life is nothing but a winter's  
day ;  
Some only break their *fast*, and  
so away.  
Others stay dinner, and depart  
full fed.  
The deepest age but *sup*s and  
goes to bed.  
He 's most in debt that lingers  
out the day ;  
Who dies betimes has less and  
less to pay.

[1745.]

I give and I devise (Old Euclio  
said,  
And sigh'd) " My lands and  
tenements to Ned."

Your money, Sir? My money,  
Sir! what all?  
“Why - - - if I must — (then  
wept) I give it *Paul*”  
The manner, Sir? “The man-  
nor! hold,” he cry’d,  
“Not that - - - I cannot part  
with that” - - - and dy’d.

[1746.]

PREFACE.

Who is *Poor Richard*? People  
oft enquire,  
Where lives? What is he?  
- - - - never yet the nigher.  
Somewhat to ease your curi-  
osities,  
Take these slight sketches of  
my dame and me.  
Thanks to kind readers and a  
careful wife,  
With plenty bless’d, I lead an  
easy life;

My business writing; hers to  
    drain the mead,  
Or crown the barren hill with  
    useful shade;  
In the smooth glebe to see the  
    plowshare worn,  
And fill the granary with need-  
    ful corn.

Press nectarous cyder from my  
    loaded trees,  
Print the sweet butter, turn the  
    drying cheese.

Some books we read, tho' few  
    there are that hit  
The happy point where wisdom  
    joins with wit;  
That set fair virtue naked to  
    our view,  
And teach us what is *decent*,  
    what is *true*.

The friend sincere, and honest  
    man, with joy  
Treating or treated oft our time  
    employ.

Our table neat, meals temper-  
    ate; and our door

Op'ning spontaneous to the  
    bashful poor.  
Free from the bitter rage of  
    party zeal,  
All those we love who seek the  
    publick weal.  
Nor blindly follow superstitious  
    lore,  
Which cheats deluded man-  
    kind o'er and o'er.  
Not over righteous, quite be-  
    yond the rule,  
Conscience perplext by every  
    canting tool.  
Nor yet when folly hides the  
    dubious line,  
When good and bad their  
    blended colours join ;  
Rush indiscreetly down the  
    dangerous steep,  
And plunge uncertain in the  
    darksome deep.  
Cautious, if right ; if wrong re-  
    solv'd to part  
The inmate snake that folds  
    about the heart.

Observe the *mean*, the *motive*,  
and the *end* ;  
Mending our selves, or striving  
still to mend.  
Our souls sincere, our purpose  
fair and free,  
Without vain glory or hypocrisy:  
Thankful if well ; if ill, we kiss  
the rod ;  
Resign with hope, and put our  
Trust in GOD.

[1748.]

*Luke*, on his dying bed, em-  
brac'd his wife,  
And begg'd one favour : swear,  
my dearest life,  
Swear, if you love me, never  
more to wed,  
Nor take a second husband to  
your bed.  
*Anne* dropt a tear. You know,  
my dear, says she,  
Your least desires have still  
been laws to me ;

But from this oath, I beg you 'd  
me excuse ;  
For I 'm already promis'd to  
*J—n H—s.*

[1750.]

*Daphnis*, says *Clio*, has a charm-  
ing eye ;  
What pity 'tis her shoulder is  
awry ?  
*Aspasia's* shape indeed - - - - *but*  
then her air,  
'Twould ask a conj'rer to find  
beauty there.  
Without a *but*, *Hortensia* she  
commends,  
The first of women, and the  
best of friends ;  
Owns her in person, wit, fame,  
virtue, bright ;  
But how comes this to pass ? - - -  
she dy'd last night.



[1751.]

What will not *lux'ry* taste?  
Earth, sea, and air,  
Are daily ransack'd for the bill  
of fare.  
Blood stuff'd in guts is *British*  
Christian's food,  
And *France* robs marshes of the  
croaking brood;  
But he had sure a palate cov-  
er'd o'er  
With brass or steel, that on the  
rocky shore,  
First broke the oozy oister's  
pearly coat,  
And risk'd the living morsel  
down his throat.

[1755.]

THE HAPPY MAN.

*Sure Peace is his : A solid life,  
estrang'd  
To disappointment and fallacious hope,  
Rich in content.*      THOMSON.

Happy the man, who free from  
noisy sports,  
And all the pomp and pageantry of courts :  
Far from the venal world can  
live secure,  
Be moral, honest, virtuous - - -  
tho' but poor,  
Who walking still by equity's  
just rules,  
Detesting sordid knaves, and  
flatt'ring fools :

Regarding neither fortune,  
pow'r, nor state,  
Nor ever wishing to be vainly  
great.

Without malevolence and  
spleen can live,

And what his neighbour wants,  
with joy would give,

A foe to pride, no passion's  
guilty friend,

Obeying nature, faithful to her  
end;

Severe in manners, as in truth  
severe,

Just to himself, and to his  
friends sincere;

His temper even, and his steady  
mind

Refin'd by friendship, and by  
books refin'd.

Some low roof'd cottage holds  
the happy swain,

Unknown to lux'ry, or her ser-  
vile train;

He studying nature grows se-  
renely wise,

Like *Socrates* he lives, or like  
him dies.

He asks no glory gain'd by  
hostile arms,

Nor sighs for grandeur with  
her painted charms.

With calm indiff'rence views  
the shifting scene,

Thro' all magnanimous, re-  
sign'd, serene.

On hope sustain'd he treads  
life's devious road,

And knows no fear, except the  
fear of GOD.

Would Heav'n indulgent grant  
my fond desire,

Thus would I live, and thus  
should life expire.

EPITAPH ON A WORTHY  
CLERGYMAN.

*Still like his Master, known by  
breaking bread,  
The good he entertain'd, the  
needy fed;  
Of humour easy, and of life un-  
blam'd,  
The friend delighted, while the  
priest reclaim'd.  
The friend, the father, and the  
husband gone,  
The priest still lives in this re-  
cording stone ;  
Where pious eyes may read his  
praises o'er,  
And learn each grace his pulpit  
taught before.*

EPITAPH ON ANOTHER  
CLERGYMAN

*Here lies, who need not here be  
nam'd,  
For theologic knowledge fam'd ;  
Who all the Bible had by rote,  
With all the comments Calvin  
wrote ;  
Parsons and Jesuits could con-  
fute,  
Talk infidels and Quakers mute,  
To every heretick a foe ;  
Was he an honest man ? - - - - -  
So so.*



## V.

### PREDICTIONS.

[1734.]

OF THE ECLIPSES, 1734.

There will be but two: the first, April 22, 18 min. after 5 in the morning; the second, October 15, 36 min. past 1 in the afternoon. Both of the sun; and both, like Mrs. ——'s modesty, and old neighbour Scrape-all's money, invisible. Or like a certain storekeeper late of —— county, not to be seen in these parts.

[1735.]

THE ECLIPSES.

I shall not say much of the signification of the eclipses this year, for in truth they do not signifie much; only I may observe by the way, that the first eclipse of the moon being celebrated in  $\sphericalangle$  Libra or the Balance, foreshews a failure of justice, where people judge in their own cases. But in the following year, 1736, there will be six eclipses, four of the sun, and two of the moon, which two eclipses of the moon will be both total, and portend great revolutions in Europe, particularly in Germany, and some great and surprising events re-



lating to these northern colonies, of which I purpose to speak at large in my next.

[1736.]

*In my last year's Almanack I mention'd, that the visible eclipses of this year, 1736, portended some great and surprizing events relating to these Northern Colonies, of which I purpos'd this year to speak at large. But as those events are not to happen immediately this year, I chuse rather, upon second thought, to defer farther mention of them, till the publication of my Almanack for that year in which they are to happen. However, that the reader may not be entirely disappointed, here follow for his present amusement a few*

## ENIGMATICAL PROPHECIES

*Which they that do not understand, cannot well explain.*

1. Before the middle of this year, a wind at N. East will arise, during which the *water of the sea* and rivers will be in such a manner raised, that great part of the towns of *Boston, Newport, New-York, Philadelphia*, the low lands of *Maryland* and *Virginia*, and the town of *Charlstown* in *South Carolina*, will be *under water*. Happy will it be for the sugar and salt, standing in the cellars of those places, if there be tight roofs and cielings overhead; otherwise, without being a conjurer, a man may easily foretel that such commodities will receive damage.

2. About the middle of the year, great numbers of vessels fully laden will be taken out of the ports aforesaid, by a *Power* with which we are not now at war, and whose forces shall not be *descried or seen* either coming or going. But in the end this may not be disadvantageous to those places.

3. However, not long after, a visible army of 20000 *musketers* will land, some in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, and some in the lower counties on both sides of *Delaware*, who will over-run the country, and sorely annoy the inhabitants: but the air in this climate will agree with them so ill towards winter, that they will die in the beginning of cold weather like rotten sheep, and by Christmas the inhabitants will get the better of them.

Note, *In my next Alma-*

*nack these enigmatical prophecies will be explained.* R. S.

[1737.]

In my last I published some *enigmatical prophecies*, which I did not expect any one would take for serious predictions. The explanation I promised, follows, *viz.*

1. The water of the sea and rivers is raised in vapours by the sun, is form'd into clouds in the air, and thence descends in rain. Now when there is rain overhead, (which frequently happens when the wind is at N. E.) the cities and places on the earth below, are certainly *under water*.

2. The power with which *we were not then at war*, but which, it was said, would take many full laden vessels out of our ports before the end of the

year, is the WIND, whose forces also *are not descried either coming or going.*

3. The army which it was said would *land* in *Virginia, Maryland,* and the *lower counties* on *Delaware,* were not *musketeers* with guns on their shoulders as some expected; but their namesakes, in pronunciation, tho' truly spelt *moschitos,* arm'd only with a sharp sting. Every one knows they are fish before they fly, being bred in the water; and therefore may properly be said *to land* before they become generally troublesome.

[1739.]

AUGUST.

Ships sailing down Delaware bay this month, shall hear at ten leagues distance, a confused

rattling noise, like a shower of hail upon a cake of ice. Don't be frightened good passengers! the sailors can inform you, that it is nothing but lower county teeth in the ague. In a southerly wind you may hear it in Philadelphia.

Witness G. L. M. cum multis aliis.

A TRUE PROGNOSTICATION FOR  
1739.

*Courteous Reader,*

Having consider'd the infinite abuses arising from the false prognostications published among you, made under the shadow of a pot of drink, or, so, I have here calculated one of the most sure and unerring that ever was seen in black and white, as hereafter you 'll find. For doubtless it is a heinous,

foul and crying sin, to deceive the poor gaping world, greedy of the knowledge of futurity as we Americans all are.

Take notice by the by, that having been at a great deal of pains in the calculation, if you don't believe every syllable, jot and tittle of it, you do me a great deal of wrong; for which either here or elsewhere, you may chance to be claw'd off with a vengeance. A good cowskin, crabtree, or bull's pizzle may be plentifully bestow'd on your outward man. You may snuff up your noses as much as you please, 'tis all one for that.

Well, however, come, smite your noses my little children; pull out your best eyes, on wi' your barnacles, and carefully observe every scruple of what I 'm going to tell you.

## OF THE GOLDEN NUMBER.

The Golden number, *non est inventus*, I cannot find it this year by any calculation I have made. I must content myself with a number of copper. No matter, go on.

## OF THE ECLIPSES THIS YEAR.

There are so many invisible eclipses this year, that I fear, not unjustly, our pockets will suffer inanition, be full empty, and our feeling at a loss.—During the first visible eclipse *Saturn* is retrograde: For which reason the crabs will go side-long, and the ropemakers back-



ward. \* \* \* \* \* *Mercury* will have his share in these affairs, and so confound the speech of the people, that when a *Pennsylvanian* would say *panther* he shall say *painter*.—When a New Yorker thinks to say *this* he shall say *diss*, and the people in *New England* and *Cape May* will not be able to say *cow* for their lives, but will be forc'd to say *keow* by a certain involuntary twist in the root of their tongues. No *Connecticut man*, nor *Marylander* will be able to open his mouth this year, but *sir* shall be the first or last syllable he pronounces, and sometimes both.—Brutes shall speak in many places, and there will be above seven and twenty irregular verbs made this year, if Grammar don't interpose.—But who can help these misfortunes.

## OF THE DISEASES THIS YEAR.

This year the stone-blind shall see but very little; the deaf shall hear but poorly; and the dumb sha'n't speak very plain. And it's much, if my Dame *Bridget* talks at all this year. Whole flocks, herds, and droves of sheep, swine and oxen, cocks and hens, ducks and drakes, geese and ganders shall go to pot; but the mortality will not be altogether so great among cats, dogs and horses. As to old age 'twill be incurable this year, because of the years past. And towards the fall some people will be seiz'd with an unaccountable inclination to roast and eat their own ears: should this be call'd madness, doctors? I

think not. But the worst disease of all will be a certain most horrid, dreadful, malignant, catching, perverse and odious malady, almost epidemical, insomuch that many shall run mad upon it; I quake for very fear when I think on 't; for I assure you very few will escape this disease; which is called by the learned Albromazar *lacko'mony*.

OF THE FRUITS OF THE  
EARTH.

I find that this will be a plentiful year of all manner of good things, to those who have enough; but the orange trees in *Greenland* will go near to fare the worse for the cold.— As to oats, they 'll be a great help to horses. I dare say there won't be much more

bacon than swine. *Mercury* somewhat threatens our parsley beds, yet parsley will be to be had for money. Hemp will grow faster than the children of this age, and some will find there 's too much on 't. As for corn, fruit, cyder and turnips, there never was such plenty as will be now ; if poor folks may have their wish.

#### OF THE CONDITION OF SOME COUNTRIES.

I *foresee* an universal droughth this year thro' all the northern colonies. Hence there will be *dry* rice in *Carolina*, *dry* tobacco in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, *dry* bread in *Pennsylvania* and *New York* ; and in *New England* *dry* fish and *dry* doctrine. *Dry* throats will be every where ; but then

how pleasant it will be to drink cool cyder! tho' some will tell you nothing is more contrary to thirst. I believe it, and indeed, *contraria contrariis curantur*.

R. SAUNDERS.



Book-plate of John Franklin, containing the coat-of-arms used by his brother, Benjamin Franklin, on his seal.



FACSIMILE

Facsimile in reduction of Poor  
Richard's Almanack for 1733.  
From original copy in possession  
of Pennsylvania Historical Society,  
Philadelphia.

Size of original printed page,  $2\frac{7}{8}$  by  $5\frac{5}{8}$   
inches.



Poor Richard, 1733.

A N

# Almanack

For the Year of Christ

1733,

Being the First after LEAP YEAR:

*And makes since the Creation*

Years

By the Account of the *E. Stern Greeks*

7241

By the Latin Church, when *O. ent. v*

6932

By the Computation of *W. W.*

5742

By the *Roman Chronology*

5682

By the *Jewish Rabbies*

5494

*Wherein is contained*

The Lunations, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Spring Tides, Planets Motions & mutual Aspects, Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting, Length of Days, Time of High Water, Fairs, Courts, and observable Days

Fitted to the Latitude of Forty Degrees, and a Meridian of Five Hours West from London, but may without sensible Error serve all the adjacent Places, even from Newfoundland to South-Carolina.

By *RICHARD SAUNDERS*, Philom.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed and sold by *B. FRANKLIN*, at the New Printing Office near the Market

*Courteous Reader,*

I Might in this place attempt to gain thy Favour, by declaring that I write Almanacks with no other View than that of the publick Good, but in this I should not be sincere; and Men are now a-days too wise to be deceiv'd by Pretences how specious soever. The plain Truth of the Matter is, I am excessive poor, and my Wife, good Woman, is, I tell her, excessive proud, she cannot bear, she says, to sit spinning in her Shift of Tow, while I do nothing but gaze at the Stars, and has threatned more than once to burn all my Books and Rattling-Traps (as she calls my Instruments) if I do not make some profitable Use of them for the Good of my Family. The Printer has offer'd me some considerable share of the Profits, and I have thus begun to comply with my Dame's Desire.

Indeed this Motive would have had Force enough to have made me publish an Almanack many Years since, had it not been overpowered by my Regard for my good Friend and Fellow Student *Mr. Tuten Leeds*, whose Interest I was extremely unwilling to hurt: But this Obstacle (I am far from speaking it with Pleasure) is soon to be removed, since inexorable Death, who was never known to respect Merit, has already prepared the mortal Dart, the fatal Sister has already extended her destroying Shears, and that ingenious Man must soon be taken from us. He dies, by my Calculation made at his Request, on *Oct* 17. 1733. 3 h. 29 m. *P. M.* at the very instant of the  $\odot$  of  $\ominus$  and  $\oslash$ : By his own Calculation he will survive till the 26th of the same Month. This small Difference between us we have disputed whenever we have met these 9 Years past; but at length he is inclinable to agree with my Judgment: Which of us is most exact, a little Time will now determine. As therefore these Provinces may not longer expect to see any of his Performances after this Year, I think my self free to take up the Task, and request a share of the publick Encouragement; which I am the more apt to hope for on this Account

count, that the Buyer of my Almanack may consider himself, not only as purchasing an useful Utensil, but as performing an Act of Charity, to his poor *Friend and Servant* R. SAUNDERS.

The Anatomy of Man's Body as govern'd by the Twelve Constellations.  
*∨ The Head and Face,*



✕ *The Feet*

*To know where the Sign is*

First find the Day of the Month, and against the Day you have the Sign or Place of the Moon in the 5th Column. Then finding the Sign here, it shews the part of the Body it governs.

*The Names and Characters of the Seven Planets.*

♄ Saturn, ♃ Jupiter, ♂ Mars, ☉ Sol, ♀ Venus, ☿ Mercury, ☾ Luna, ♁ Dragons Head and ☿ Tail.

*The Five Aspects.*

♄ Conjunction, \* Sextile, ♂ Opposition, Δ Tune, □ Quartile.

*Common Notes for the Year 1733,*

Golden Number	52	{ Cycle of the Sun	6
Epact	255	{ Dominical Letter	G

**Planets Motions for the 1, 8, 15, and 22  
Days, in each Month, 1733.**

Month	Days	Sun's Place	♄	♃	♂	♀	♁	Mon.	Sun's Place	♄	♃	♂	♀	♁	
January	1	22 39	11	7	17	15	27	July	20	♄6	♁	♁23	♁	♁5	
	8	29 47	12	8	23	23	19		26	36	♁	126	♁	♁	♁
	15	6 55	12	9	28	♁	16		3	♁18	♁	1	♁	♁	♁22
	22	14 2	13	9	♁	11	19		10	8	♁	2	7	♁	♁
February	1	24 9	13	10	11	23	29	August	19	43	1	3	13	♁	16
	8	1 13	14	10	16	♁	♁		26	27	1	4	18	14	24
	15	8 15	15	10	21	10	18		23	♁1R.	♁	5	22	23	28
	22	15 16	6R	26	19	9	9		9	58	♁	6	27	♁	9
March	1	22 15	17	9	♁	27	♁	September	19	42	♁	8	♁	14	23
	8	29 12	9	9	6	♁	24		6	32	♁	9	8	22	16
	15	6 8	8	8	11	15	♁		3	♁24	29	10	12	♁	16
	22	13 1	19	8	16	23	22		0	18	28	12	17	9	23
April	1	22 49	21	7	23	♁	♁	October	19	13	28	14	22	28	♁
	8	29 39	21	6	28	14	19		26	12	27	15	27	♁	21
	15	6 7	22	5	♁	23	24		3	♁12	26	17	♁	9	♁
	22	13 13	23	4	7	♁	R.		10	12	26	18	5	16	13
May	1	21 54	24	3	13	10	20	November	20	17	25	20	12	28	28
	8	28 37	25	2	18	21	16		27	21	25	22	16	♁	♁
	15	5 20	26	1	23	29	D		4	♁27	24	33	21	15	20
	22	12 12	27	1	27	♁	19		11	35	24	26	25	23	♁
June	1	21 33	29	0	♁	21	29	December	20	45	24	28	♁	♁	11
	8	28 13	29	0	9	28	♁		27	53	24	28	5	12	15
	15	4 59	29	D	13	♁	21		5	♁12	D.	♁	10	20	12
	22	11 32	29	0	18	16	♁		12	12	24	1	14	28	13

♄ Saturn diseas'd with Age, and left for dead,  
 Chang'd all his Gold to be involv'd in Lead.  
 ♃ Jove, Juno leaves, and loves to take his Range;  
 From whom Man learns to love, and loves to change.  
 ♂ is disarm'd, and to ♀ gone,  
 Where Vulcan's Anvil must be struck upon.  
 That ♀ Luna's horn'd, it cannot well be said,  
 Since I ne'er heard that she was married.

## Explanation of this ALMANACK.

**T**HE first Column shews the Days of the Month. The second shews the Week days, *Sunday* Letter being this Year G.

The third contains the Days observ'd by the Church, the Aspects of the Planets and Judgment of the Weather; the Length, Increase, and Decrease of Days, the rising and setting of the seven Stars, &c.

The fourth is the Time of High Water at *Philadelphia*, (h) signifies *half an hour after*.

The fifth is the Moon's Place.

The sixth is the Sun's rising and setting, thus understood; Against the second Day of *January* you see in the 6th Column these Figures 7 14 5, which show that the Sun rises that Day 14 minutes after 7, and sets 14 minutes before 5. I have chose to put the Sun's rising and setting for every day, rather than the Moon's, because of its constant Use in setting of Clocks and Watches.

In the last Column, with the Changes of the Moon, I have put her rising and setting every five or six Days: If you want to know her rising or setting on a Day or two after That against which I have set it, the common Rule of an hour and a half later each day, will be exact enough to direct People in their Travelling, which is the common Use that is made of it

### Profitable Observations and Notes.

**A**LL Measures of Longitude are deduced from Barley-corns. Three Barley corns make an Inch, 12 Inches a Foot, 3 Feet a Yard, 5 Yards & an half one Pole or Perch, 40 Peaches make a Furlong, 8 Furlongs make a Mile, in a Mile are 320 Perches or Poles, 1066 Paces, 1408 Ells, 1760 Yards, 5280 Feet, 63360 Inches, 190080 Barley-corns

The circumference of the Earth and Sea jointly is 25036 Miles, and the Diameter 7966 Miles, and its Semidiameter 3983 Miles, according to English Mensuration.

# A Table of KINGS,

From the Time that *England* was first so called by King *Egbert*.

<i>Kings Names.</i>	<i>Reigned Reigns begun.</i>	<i>Kings Names.</i>	<i>Reigned. Reigns begun.</i>
<i>K. Egbert, Sax.</i>	818 28	Henry 3.	1216 56
Ethelwolf	836 21	Edward 1	1272 55
Ethelbald,	857 1	Edward 2	1307 19
Erbelbert,	858 5	Edward 3	1326 51
Ethelfred,	863 10	Richard 2	1377 22
Alfred,	873 27	<i>Lancaster Line.</i>	
Edward 1	900 24	Henry 4	1399 14
Athelston,	944 16	Henry 5	1413 9
Edmund 1	940 6	Henry 6	1422 38
Eldred,	946 9	<i>York Line.</i>	
Edwin,	955 4	Edward 4	1460 23
Edgar,	959 20	Edward 5	1483 0
Edward 2.	979 3	Richard 3	1483 2
Ethelfred,	982 34	<i>Families united.</i>	
Edmund 2.	1016 1	Henry 7	1485 24
<i>Danish Line.</i>		Henry 8	1508 40
Canutus 1.	1017 20	Edward 6.	1547 6
Harold 1.	1037 3	Q Mary 1	1553 5
Canutus 2.	1040 2	Q Elizabeth,	1558 44
Edward Confessor	1042 23	<i>Kingdoms united</i>	
Harold 2.	1065 1	James 1.	1602 22
<i>Norman Line.</i>		Charles 1.	1624 24
W Conquerors,	1066 21	Charles 2.	1648 36
W Rufus,	1087 13	James 2.	1684 4
Henry 1.	1100 35	Q Mary 2.	1688 6
Stephen.	1135 19	William 3.	1688 13
<i>Saxon Line restored.</i>		Q Anne,	1702 12
Henry 2.	1154 35	George 1.	1714 13
Richard 1.	1189 10	GEORGE II.	1727
John,	1199 17	<i>W Lon God preserve</i>	

**XI Mon.** January hath xxxi days.

*More nice than wife.*

Old Batchelor would have a Wife that's wise,  
 Fair, rich, and young, a Maiden for his Bed;  
 Not proud, nor churlish, but of faultless size  
 A Country Houwife in the City bred.  
 He's a nice Fool, and long in vain hath staid;  
 He should bespeak her, there's none ready made.

1	2	Circumcision	12	I	R.	⊙	S.	
2	3	* sou. 7 51 Ev.	1	24	7	14	5	rise 4 5 morris
3	4	♂ ⊙ ♀ Windy &	1	h	v	7	14	5 New D 4 day
4	5	Day 9 h. 34 m.	2	h	2	7	13	5 at 8 Aftern.
5	6	* ♂ ♀ falling wea	3	∞	7	12	5	Never spare 11 9
6	7	Epiphany □ ♂ ♀	4	19	7	12	5	Paerson's wine,
7	G	snow if not too warm	5	∞	7	11	5	sets 8. 13 aft.
8	2	about this time.	6	17	7	10	5	now ebe Baker's
9	3	⊙ ent ∞	6	h	∞	7	9	5 pudding
10	4	Days incr. 30 m	7	16	7	8	5	First Quarter.
11	5	Windy and	8	∞	7	8	5	Visits should be
12	6	* south 7 13	9	14	7	7	5	short, like a win-
13	7	cloudy.	10	28	7	6	5	sets at 2 morn
14	G	2 Sund. aft Ep.	10	∏	7	5	5	sets day. Left
15	2	* so. 6 56	11	25	7	4	5	you're roottrouble
16	3	Falling wea windy	12	∞	7	3	5	from hasten away,
17	4	□ ⊙ ∞ moderate	1	22	7	2	5	sets 5 54 mo.
18	5	snow or rain.	2	∞	7	1	5	full ⊙ 18 dity
19	6	Days 10 hours.	2	h	19	7	0	5 9 at night.
20	7	* ⊙ h	3	∞	6	59	6	
21	G	Septuagesima	4	13	6	58	6	A house without
22	2	* south 6 32	5	26	6	57	6	warm in & Fire
23	3	There will be more	6	∞	6	56	6	sets 10 aft.
24	4	□ h ♀ cold ram.	6	h	20	6	55	light, is like a
25	5	Days 10 h. 12 m	7	∞	6	54	6	body without soul
26	6	or snow.	8	14	6	53	6	or spire
27	7		9	26	6	52	6	Last Q. 26 day.
28	G	Sexages. Clear but	10	∞	6	51	6	ris. 1 50 mor.
29	2	Sharp and cold.	10	20	6	50	6	Kings & Bears
30	3	K. Cha. 1. decol.	11	v	6	48	6	often worry their
31	4	Frosts.	12	16	6	47	6	keepers.

# XII Mon. February hath xxviii days.

N. N. of B---s County, pray don't be angry with  
poor Richard.

Each Age of Men new Fashions doth invent,  
Things which are old, young Men do not esteeme;  
What pleas'd our Fathers, doth not us content;  
What flourish'd then, we out of fashion deem:  
And that's the reason, as I understand,  
Why Prodigus did sell his Father's Land.

M	W	Remarkable Days,	H.	☉ rises,	Lunations,
D.	D.	Aspects, Weather	w.	Pl and sets.	☽ rises & sets
1	5	Cloudy and some	1	29 6 46 6	☽ ris. 5 2 mor.
2	6	Purification V. M.	2	☉ 6 45 6	
3	7	Spring Tides.	2h	28 6 42 6	New ☽ 9 morn.
4	G	falling weather	3	☿ 6 41 6	Light purse,
5	2	♂ ♀ this week	4	27 6 40 6	heavy heart.
6	3	Shrove Tuesday	5	♃ 6 38 6	☽ sets 9 26 aft
7	4	Ash Wednesday	6	26 6 37 6	He's a Fool that
8	5	☉ enters ♁	6h	♃ 6 36 6	makes his Doctor
9	6	☽ ♃ ♀ Snow or	7	25 6 35 6	his Hair
10	7	Days incr. 1 36	8	♄ 6 33 6	First Quarter
11	G	1 Sund. Lent	9	22 6 32 6	☽ sets 1 58 mo.
12	2	Rain.	10	♁ 6 31 6	Ne'er take a wife
13	3	* south 5 9	10	19 6 30 6	till thou hast a
14	4	Valentine * ♀ ♀	11	♃ 6 28 6	house (& a fire)
15	5	☽ ♃ ♀ windy &	12	15 6 27 6	so put her in
16	6	rain perhaps.	1	28 6 26 6	☽ sets 5 27 mo
17	7	☽ ☉ ♃ clouds and	2	♃ 6 24 6	* set at midn.
18	G	Falling weather,	2h	23 6 23 6	Full ☉ 17 day,
19	2	* ♀ ♀ * ♂ ♀	3	☉ 6 21 6	at 2 Aftern
20	3	Clear but windy,	4	16 6 20 6	He's gone, and
21	4	in sight of Aspects	5	28 6 18 6	forgot nothing but
22	5	Days 11 h. 26 m.	6	♄ 4 17 6	Go say Farewel--
23	6		6h	22 6 16 6	☽ ris. 11 43 aft
24	7	St Matthias	7	♃ 6 15 6	to his creditors
25	G	3 Sund. in Lent	8	16 6 14 6	Last Quarter
26	2	* Ice 11 31	9	28 6 13 6	Love well, whisp
27	3	rain or snow,	10	♃ 6 12 6	well
28	4	☽ ♃ ♀ and wind.	10	24 6 11 6	☽ ris. 5 morn



Mon. March hath xxxi days.

My Love and I for Kisses play'd,  
 She would keep stakes, I was content,  
 But when I won she would be paid ;  
 This made me ask her what she meant :

Quoth she, since you are in this wrangling vein,  
 Here take your Kisses, give me mine again.

1	5	Q. Caroline Nat.	11	1	6	9	6	St. David
2	6		12	2	6	8	6	ris. 4 16 mo.
3	7	High spring tides.	1	3	6	7	6	New D 4 day,
4	G 4	Sund. Lent	2	20	6	5	6	at 10 at night.
5	27	* set 11 2	3	7	6	4	6	Let my respected
6	3	Days 11 h. 54 m.	4	20	6	3	6	friend J. G.
7	4	Wind and cloudy	5	8	6	2	6	sets 9 40 aft.
8	5	* ♂ ♀ cold	6	20	6	1	6	Accept this hum-
9	6	☉ ent. ♀ then	6h	11	6	0	6	ble verse of ms.
10	7	Spring Q. begins	7	19	5	59	7	viz.
11	G Δ	♃ ♀ & makes	8	25	5	58	7	First Quarter,
12	2	Eq. Day & Night	9	16	5	56	7	Ingenious, learn-
13	3	♄ ☉ ♀ ♂ ♃ ♂	10	29	5	55	7	ed, envy'd Youth,
14	4	Windy but warm	10	Ω	5	54	7	sets 3 morn.
15	5	Days incr. 3 h.	11	24	5	53	7	Go on as thou'st
16	6	* set 10 20	12	17	5	52	7	began ;
17	7	St. Patrick	1	19	5	51	7	Exenthy enewiēs
18	G	Palm Sunday	2	22	5	49	7	take pride
19	2	March many wea-	2h	13	5	48	7	Full ● 19 day
20	3	♄ ♃ ♀ thers	3	25	5	47	7	3 in the Morn.
21	4	How be buff's, poor	4	11	5	46	7	ris 8 46 aft.
22	5	* set 10 0 Fool!	5	19	5	45	7	That thou'rt
23	6	Good Friday	6	7	5	44	7	their country-
24	7	Now fair & clear	6h	13	5	43	7	man
25	G	EASTER Day	7	24	5	42	7	
26	2	* set 9 45	3	17	5	40	7	ris. 1 morn.
27	3	High winds, with	9	20	5	39	7	Last Quarter.
28	4	some rain to the	10	22	5	37	7	Hunger never
29	5	☉ ♃ end.	10	16	5	35	7	saw bad bread.
30	6	♄ ♃ ♀	11	3	5	34	7	Days incr. 3 38
31	7	* set 9 27	12	14	5	33	7	ris. 3 28

II Mon.

April hath xxx days.

Kind Katharine to her husband kiss'd these words,  
 ' Mine own sweet *Will*, how dearly I love thee!  
 If true (quoth *Will*) the World no such affords.  
 And that its true I durst his warrant be;  
 For ne'er heard I of Woman good or ill,  
 But always loved best, her own sweet *Will*.

1	G	All Fools.	1	29	5	32	7	Great Talkers,
2	2	Wet weather, or	2	V	5	31	7	little Doers.
3	3	* set 9 0	2h	29	5	30	7	New V 3 day,
4	4		3	8	5	29	7	at 4 morn.
5	5	Cloudy and likely	4	29	5	27	7	sets 9 29 afr.
6	6	for rain.	5	II	5	26	7	A rich rogue, is
7	7		6	28	5	24	7	like a fat hog, who
8	G	2 Sund. p. Easter	6h	26	5	23	7	never does good til
9	2	☉ enters ♀	7	26	5	22	7	as dead as a log.
10	3	* set S 50	8	Ω	5	21	7	First Quarter.
11	4	Days 13 h. 20 m.	9	22	5	20	7	sets 1 46 mo.
12	5	Wind or Thunder,	10	12	5	19	7	Relation without
13	6	☉ ♃	10	16	5	18	7	friendship, friend-
14	7	♃ ♀	11	28	5	17	7	ship without pow-
15	G	3 Sund. p. Easter	12	22	5	16	7	er, power without
16	2	* set 8 21	1	22	5	15	7	sets 4 7 mor.
17	3	and rain.	2	M	5	14	7	Full ☉ at 10 at
18	4	Beware of meat	2h	16	5	13	7	night.
19	5	twice boil'd, & an	3	28	5	12	7	will, will witho.
20	6	old foe reconcil'd.	4	↑	5	11	7	effect, effect with
21	7	Days inc. 4 h. 26	5	22	5	10	7	ris. 11 aftern.
22	G	4 Sund. p. Easter	6	V	5	8	7	out profit, & pro-
23	2	S George & ♃ ♀	6h	16	5	7	7	fit without ver-
24	3	Troy burnt	7	29	5	6	7	tue, are not
25	4	St. Mark, Evang.	8	III	5	5	7	Last Quarter.
26	5	Cloudy with high	9	24	5	4	7	worth a sarto.
27	6	winds, and perhaps	10	℞	5	3	7	ris. 1 31 mor.
28	7	* set 7 47	11	22	5	2	7	
29	G	Rogation Sunday	12	V	5	0	7	Days 14 hours
30	2	☉ ♀ <i>vada.</i>	12	22	5	59	S	* set 7 54

III Mon. May hath xxxi days.

Mirth pleaseth some, to others 'tis offence,  
 Some commend plain conceit, some profound sense;  
 Some wish a witty Jest, some dislike that, (what  
 And most would have themselves they know not  
 Then he that would please all, and himself too,  
 Takes more in hand than he is like to do.

1	3	Phil. & James.	1	☾	4	58	8	☽ ris. 3 49 mor.
2	4	Cloudy and may be	2	☽	22	4	57	8 New ☽ 2 day,
3	5	Ascension Day.	3	☽	4	56	8	about noon.
4	6	Days 14 h. 10 m	4	☽	22	4	55	8 The favour of the
5	7	falling weather	5	☽	4	54	8	Great is no in-
6	G	♁ ♀ ♀	6	☽	21	4	53	8 heritance.
7	2	about its time.	6h	☽	4	52	8	☽ set 11 47 aft
8	3	Eat to live, and not	7	☽	18	4	51	8
9	4	live to eat.	8	☽	4	50	8	Fools make feasts
10	5	☉ enters ♀	9	☽	13	4	49	8 First Quarter.
11	6	But now more clear	10	☽	25	4	49	8 and wise men eat
12	7	Days inc. 5 h. 10	11	☽	4	48	8	'em.
13	G	Whitsunday	12	☽	19	4	47	8 ☽ sets 2 11 mo.
14	2	* rise 3 58 morn	1	☽	4	47	8	Beware of the
15	3	and pleasant wea-	2	☽	15	4	46	8 Young Doctor &
16	4	ther comes on.	2h	☽	25	4	46	8 the old Barber
17	5	March windy, and	3	☽	7	4	45	8 Full ☉ 17 day,
18	6	April rainy. make	4	☽	19	4	44	8 at 2 afternoon.
19	7	May the pleasaest	5	☽	4	43	8	☽ ris. 9 at nigh.
20	G	Trinity Sunday	6	☽	15	4	43	8 He has chang'd
21	2	* ♀ ♂	6h	☽	26	4	42	8 his one ey'd horse
22	3	Days 14 h. 38 m	7	☽	4	41	8	for a blind one.
23	4	month of any	8	☽	27	4	41	8
24	5	* rise 3 14	9	☽	4	40	8	Last Quarter.
25	6	Cloudy wet weather	10	☽	19	4	40	8 ☽ ris. 12 32 aft.
26	7	♁ ♀ ♀	10	☽	4	39	8	The poor have lit
27	G	1 Sund p Trin.	11	☽	17	4	39	8 tle, beggars none,
28	2	and perhaps Thun-	12	☽	4	39	8	the rich too much,
29	3	K Cha. II. born	1	☽	16	4	39	8 enough not one.
30	4	and restor'd	2	☽	4	38	8	Days 14h. 46
31	5	slaer or high winds	2h	☽	7	4	38	8 New ☽ 7 at nig

IV Mon. June hath xxx days.

- Observe the daily circle of the sun,
- And the short year of each revolving moon
- By them thou shalt foresee the following day.
- Nor shall a starry night thy hopes betray
- When first the moon appears, if then she shrouds
- Her silver crescent, tip'd with sable clouds,
- Conclude she bodes a tempest on the main,
- And brews for fields impetuous floods of rain.

1	6 7 * rise 2 49	3	☉	4 38	S	After 3 days men
2	7 More warm though	4	☽	4 38	S	grow weary, of
3	G 2 Sun p. Trin	5	☽	4 38	S	sets 9 38 aft.
4	2 7 * rise 2 36	6	☽	4 38	S	a wench, a guest,
5	3 it be cloudy	6h	☽	4 38	S	weather rai-
6	4 ♂ ☉ ♀	7	☽	4 38	S	ny
7	5 * ☉ ☽ Δ ☽ ♀	8	☽	4 38	S	
8	6 Pleasant Showers	9	☽	4 38	S	First Quarter
9	7 * rise 2 15 Δ ♀	10	☽	4 38	S	set 12 37 aft.
10	G about this time	10	☽	4 38	S	
11	2 St. Barnabas	11	☽	4 38	S	To lengthen thy
12	3 ☉ ent. ☽ 10 day.	12	☽	4 38	S	Life, lessen thy
13	4 Summer Q. begins	1	☽	4 39	S	Meals.
14	5 & makes longest	2	☽	4 39	S	sets 3 morn
15	6 day 14 h 51 m.	2h	☽	4 39	S	
16	7 K. Geo II procla.	3	☽	4 39	S	Full ☉ 3 morn.
17	G 15 day 1727.	4	☽	4 39	S	The proof of gold
18	2 Fair and pleasant	5	☽	4 39	S	is fire, the proof
19	3 7 * rise 1 34	6	☽	4 39	S	of woman, gold;
20	4 Edward Δ ♀	6h	☽	4 39	S	rise 10 aftern
21	5 Showers and likely	7	☽	4 39	S	the proof of man,
22	6 ☽ ☽ ♀	8	☽	4 40	S	a woman
23	7 for more rain,	9	☽	4 40	S	Last Quarter
24	G 5 Sund p Trin	10	☽	4 40	S	7 * rise 1 12
25	2 yet all a bite	10	☽	4 41	S	rise 1 morn.
23	3 ♂ ☉ ♀	11	☽	4 41	S	After feasts
26	4 Days shorten 3m.	12	☽	4 41	S	made, the maker
27	5 7 * rise 12 57	1	☽	4 42	S	scratches his head
28	6 St Peter & Paul	2	☽	4 42	S	
c.9	7 Now clear again	2h	☽	4 43	S	New ☽ 3 morn.

V Mon.

July hath xxxi days.

' Ev'n while the reaper fills his greedy hands,  
 ' And binds the golden sheafs in brittle bands:  
 ' Oft have I seen a sudden storm arise  
 ' From all the warring winds that sweep the skies:  
 ' And oft whole sheets descend of flucy rain,  
 ' Suck'd by the spongy clouds from off the main;  
 ' The lofty skies at once come pouring down,  
 ' The promis'd crop and golden labours drown.

1	G	6	Sund. p. Trin.	3	Ω	4	43	8	Many estates are
2		2	More windy and	4	21	4	43	8	sets 8 39 aft.
3		3	☐ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀	5	☉	4	44	8	spent in the gr-
4		4	♂ ♀ ♀ ♂ ♂ ♀	6	17	4	45	8	ting, Since wom-
5		5	like for rain.	6h	☉	4	46	8	en for tea for sock
6		6	Cornelius	7	12	4	46	8	sets 10 6 aft.
7		7	* set 12 21	8	24	4	47	8	First Quarter
8	G	7	Sund. p. Trin.	9	M	4	47	6	spinning & knitt-
9		2	Wind or Thund	10	17	4	48	8	ting.
10		3	☐ ♀ ♂	11	29	4	49	8	
11		4	☐ ♀ ☉	12	7	4	50	8	He that lies down
12		5	☉ enters Ω	1	23	4	50	8	sets 1 morn
13		6	☐ ☉ ♀	2	17	4	51	8	with Dogs, shall
14		7	♂ ☉ ♂ ☐ ♀ ♂	2h	18	4	52	8	rise up with fleets
15	G	8	Sund. p. Trin.	3	☉	4	53	8	Full ☉ 5 After.
16		2	* rise 11 45	4	15	4	54	8	
17		3	Neither Shame nor	5	28	4	55	8	rise 8 aftern.
18		4	Grace yet Bob.	6	7	4	56	8	
19		5	Dog Days begin.	6h	16	4	57	8	A fat kitchen, a
20		6	Δ ♀ ♀	7	7	4	57	8	lean Will
21		7	* ♀ ♀	8	24	4	58	8	
22	G	9	Sund. p. Trin.	9	☉	4	58	8	Last Quarter.
23		2	Thunder with wind	10	22	4	59	8	ri. 11 38 mo.
24		3	or falling weather	10	11	5	00	7	Distrust & cau-
25		4	St. James	11	20	5	1	7	tion are the pa-
26		5		12	9	5	2	7	rents of security.
27		6	Δ ♀ ♀ more rain	1	18	5	3	7	
28		7	* rise 10 54	2	Ω	5	4	7	rise 4 morn.
29	G	10	Sund. p. Trin.	2h	17	5	5	7	New D 2 aft.
30		2	and warm, and	3	29	5	6	7	Tongue double,
31		3	cloudy.	4	17	5	7	7	brings trouble.

VI Mon. August hath xxxi days.

- \* For us thro' 12 bright signs Apollo guides
- \* The year, and earth in sev'ral climes divides
- \* Five girdles bind the skies, the torrid zone
- \* Glows with the passing and repassing sun
- \* Far on the right and left, th' extreams of heav'n,
- \* To frosts and snows and bitter blasts are giv'n
- \* Betwixt the midst and these, the Gods assign'd
- \* Two habitable seats for humane kind

1	4	Lammas Day	5	26	5	9	7	☽ sets 8 aftern
2	5	* ♃ ♀	6	☉	5	10	7	Take counsel in
3	6	Day 13 h. 36 m.	6h	20	5	12	7	wine, but resolve
4	7	* rise 10 31	7	♈	5	13	7	afterwards in
5	G	11 Sund. p. Trin.	8	13	5	14	7	water
6	2	Sultry hot,	9	26	5	15	7	First Quarter.
7	3	perhaps	10	♄	5	16	7	☽ set 11 27 aft.
8	4	Thunder, rain &	10	19	5	17	7	He that drinks
9	5	wind.	11	♃	5	18	7	fast, pays slow.
10	6	☿ ☽ ♃	12	14	5	19	7	Great famine
11	7	Days short 1h. 24	1	26	5	20	7	when wolves eat
12	G	12 Sund. p. Trin.	2	☉	5	21	7	☉ enters ♈
13	2		2h	23	5	22	7	☽ set 4 31 mor
14	3	Eusebius	3	36	5	24	7	Full ☉ 3 morn.
15	4	* south 5 morn.	4	21	5	26	7	wolves
16	5		5	Υ	5	27	7	
17	6	* ♃ ☉	6	20	5	28	7	A good Wife 'oft
18	7	Windy if not wet.	6h	8	5	29	7	is God's gift lost
19	G	13 Sund. p. Trin.	7	19	5	31	7	Dise 9 aftern
20	2	♄ ♀ ♀	8	Π	5	32	7	4 saule horse,
21	3	Dog-Days end.	9	17	5	33	7	Last Quarter
22	4	Days 12 h. 52 m.	10	☿	5	34	7	and a woman to
23	5	Pleasant Weasber.	10	14	5	35	7	teach, and teach-
24	6	Bartholomew	11	28	5	36	7	☽ ris. 1 41 mor
25	7	☿ ♃ ♂	12	♈	5	37	7	ers practising
26	G	14 Sund. p. Trin.	1	24	5	38	7	what they preach
27	2	Thunder & Lightn.	2	♈	5	40	7	He is ill cloth'd,
28	3	with wind & rain,	2h	21	5	42	7	New ☽ 3 morn.
29	4	* rise 9 ☉	3	♈	5	43	7	who is bare of
30	5	Rosa Virg.	4	16	5	45	7	Virtue
31	6	towards the end.	5	25	5	46	7	☽ sets 7 46 aft.

VII Month September hath xxx days.

Death is a Fisherman, the world we see  
 His Fish-pond is, and we the Fishes be.  
 His Net some general Sicknes; how'er he  
 Is not so kind as other Fishers be,  
 For if they take one of the smaller Fry,  
 They throw him in again, he shall not die:  
 But Death is sure to kill all he can get,  
 And all is Fish with him that comes to Net

1	7	Giles Abbot	6	10	5	48	7	Men & Melons
2	G	☉ ☽ ♀ rain & wind	6h	28	5	49	7	London burnt.
3	2	7 * rise 8 46	7	♄	5	50	7	are hard to know.
4	3	The Leant of a fool is	8	14	5	51	7	☽ set 10 29 aft.
5	4	in his mouth, but the	9	27	5	52	7	First Quarter
6	5	mouth of a wise man	10	☽	5	54	7	He's the best phy-
7	6	is in his heart.	11	22	5	55	7	ician that knows
8	7	7 * rise 8 24	12	☉	5	56	7	the worthlesness
9	G	16 Sund p Trin	1	18	5	57	7	☽ sets 2 22 mo
10	2	☉ ent ☽ 11th day	2	☾	5	58	7	of the most medi-
11	3	& makes equ day	2h	14	5	59	7	lines
12	4	* ♃ ☽ & night	3	☽	6	0	6	Full ☉ 1 aftern.
13	5	☽ ♃ ♀ Thunder,	4	14	6	1	6	Beuards of meat
14	6	Cloudy with warm	5	29	6	2	6	twice boil'd, and
15	7	7 * rise 8 0 rains	6	♃	6	3	6	☽ rise 8 morn
16	G	17 Sund p Trin	6h	29	6	4	6	an old Foe recor-
17	2	Days short 2 56	7	☉	6	6	6	cil'd.
18	3	Windy, and like 10	8	28	6	8	6	
19	4	the wet weather	9	☾	6	9	6	Last Quarter.
20	5		10	26	6	10	6	☽ ris. 12 49 nig.
21	6	St Matthew	10	☉	6	11	6	A fine genius in
22	7	Maurice B.	11	21	6	13	6	his own country,
23	G	18 Sund p Trin	12	☽	6	14	6	is like gold in
24	2	7 * rise 7 34	1	17	6	15	6	the mine.
25	3	Cleophas ☽ ♃ ♀	2	29	6	16	6	☽ rise 5 morn.
26	4	Days 11 h 24 m	2h	☉	6	18	6	New ☽ 6 aft
27	5	More clear & plea	3	24	6	19	6	There is no little
28	6	7 * south 2 20	4	☉	6	20	6	Genemy
29	7	St. Michael sant	5	18	6	21	6	Flying clouds.
30	G	19 Sund p Trin.	6	♄	6	22	6	☽ sets 7 46 aft.

VII. Mon. October hath xxxi days.

Time was my spouse and I could not agree,  
 Striving about superiority.  
 The text which saith that man and wife are one,  
 Was the chief argument we stood upon.  
 She held, they both one woman should become,  
 I held they should be man, and both but one. C  
 Thus we contended daily, but the strife  
 Could not be ended, till both were one Wife

1	2	Romegius B.	oh	12	6	24	5	The old Man has
2	3	Windy with	7	24	6	26	6	given all to his
3	4	* ♂ ♀ Clouds,	8	v	6	27	6	Son: O fool! to
4	5	* rise 6 38	9	18	6	28	6	First Quarter.
5	6	Rainy now.	10	≡	6	30	6	☽ sets 12 16
6	7	He has lost his Boots	10	13	6	31	6	Cundress thy self
7	G	20 Sund. p Trin.	11	26	6	32	6	before thou art
8	2	but sav'd his spurs,	12	⋈	6	33	6	going to bed.
9	3	♂ ♀ ☉	1	-3	6	35	6	
10	4	* sou. 1 48 morn	2	v	6	36	6	☽ sets 4 42
11	5	K. Geo. II. crown.	2h	23	6	37	6	Full ☉ at 9 Aste
12	6	☉ ent. m ♂ ♀	3	8	6	38	6	Days 10 h. 44
13	7	A white Frost.	4	23	6	39	6	Cbeese and salt
14	G	21 Sund. p. Trin	5	Π	6	40	6	meat, should be
15	2	Edward K. Con.	6	23	6	42	6	sparingly eat.
16	3	Wind, and it's	6h	⊖	6	43	6	☽ rise 9 42 aft.
17	4	likely for ♂ ☉ ♀	7	22	6	44	6	Doors and walls
18	5	St. Luke Rat.	8	Ω	6	45	6	are fools paper.
19	6	Days ☽ h 24	9	19	6	46	6	Last Quarter
20	7	* south 1 6	10	⊗	6	48	6	
21	G	22 Sund. p. Trin.	10	14	6	49	6	☽ rise 1 53 mo.
22	2	Cordula V.	11	27	6	50	6	Anoint a villain
23	3	Cloudy, with high	12	≡	6	51	6	and he'll stab you,
24	4	winds.	1	21	6	52	6	stab him & he'll
25	5	Crispin	2	m	6	53	6	anoint you.
26	6	Days short. 4h. 22	2h	14	6	54	6	New ☽ at noon
27	7	* sou. 12 40	3	27	6	55	6	
28	G	23 Sund. p. Trin	4	⋈	6	56	6	☽ sets 6 31 aft.
29	2	old rain if hot snow.	5	20	6	57	6	Keep your mouth
30	3	K. Geo. II. Nat.	6	v	6	58	6	eyes, feet dry.
31	4	1685.	6h	14	6	59	6	Days 10h. 4m.



**IX Mon. November hath xxx days.**

My neighbour *H—y* by his pleasing tongue,  
 Hath won a Girl that's rich, wise, fair and young ;  
 The Match (he saith) is half concluded, he  
 Indeed is wondrous willing ; but not she.  
 And reason good, for he has run thro' all  
 Almost the story of the Prodigal ;  
 Yet swears he never with the hogs did dine ;  
 That's true, for none would trust him with their swine.

1	5	All Saints	7	26	7	00	5	☽ sets 10 7 aft
2	6	All Souls. ☽ ☉ ♃	8	≡	7	1	5	
3	7	Winifred	9	20	7	2	5	First Quarter.
4	G	4 Sund. p Trin.	10	♄	7	3	5	Where bread is
5		PowderPlot. 1605	10	18	7	4	5	wanting, all's to
6	3	7* south 12 0	11	♃	7	5	5	be sold.
7	4	7* rise achronical.	12	16	7	6	5	☽ sets 2 28 m.
8	5	Cloudy with Rain,	1	♃	7	7	5	There is neither
9	6	or Hail.	2	16	7	8	5	honour nor gain.
10	7	Luther Nat 1483	2h	♄	7	9	5	Full ☉ at 6 mo.
11	G	25 Sund. p. Trin	3	16	7	10	5	got in dealing
12	2	☉ enters ♃	4	♁	7	10	5	with a vil-lain.
13	3	High winds & cold	5	16	7	11	5	☽ rise 8 20 aft.
14	4	Machutus B.	6	♄	7	12	5	The fool hath
15	5	* ♂ ♀	6h	14	7	12	5	made a vow, I.
16	6	7* south 11 11	7	28	7	13	5	swears, Never to
17	7	Hugh Bish.	8	♃	7	14	5	☽ rise 12 42 m
18	G	26 Sund. p. Trin.	9	23	7	15	5	Last Quarter.
19	2	♂ ♃ ♂ windy &	10	≡	7	15	5	let the Fire have
20	3	Edmund K.	10	18	7	16	5	peace.
21	4	Falling weather,	11	♄	7	16	5	
22	5	7* south 10 50	12	12	7	17	5	☽ rise 4 33 mo
23	6	Clement ☐ ♃ ♀	1	23	7	17	5	Snowy winter, a
24	7	Daygh 24* ♃ ♀	2	♃	7	18	5	plentiful harvest.
25	G	27 Sund p Trin	2h	17	7	18	5	New ☽ at 7 mo.
26	2	7* south 10 33	3	29	7	19	5	othing more
27	3	either vain or snow.	4	♃	7	19	5	☽ sets 7 aftern.
28	4	☐ ♂ ♀ pleasant but	5	23	7	20	5	like a Fool, than
29	5	cloudy at the End.	6	≡	7	20	5	a drunken Man.
30	6	St Andrew	6h	18	7	21	5	

X Mon. December hath xxxi days.

She that will eat her breakfast in her bed,  
 And spend the morn in dressing of her head,  
 And sit at dinner like a maiden bride,  
 And talk of nothing all day but of pride,  
 God in his mercy may do much to save her,  
 But what a case is he in that shall have her.

1	7	Unsettled weather	7	κ	7	21	5	☽ sets 11 after.
2	G	Advent Sunday	8	14	7	21	5	First Quarter,
3	2	now,	9	28	7	22	5	God works won-
4	3	Δ ⊙ I <sub>2</sub> Either var.	10	Υ	7	22	5	ders now & then;
5	4	or snow, and then a	10	26	7	22	5	Behold! a Law-
6	5	* set 5 10	11	8	7	23	5	☽ sets 3 15 m.
7	6	frost comes on	12	26	7	23	5	☽ yer, an honest
8	7	I know	1	Π	7	23	5	Man!
9	G	1 Sund in Adv	2	26	7	23	5	Full ☉ 9 at nig.
10	2	☉ enters v <sub>y</sub> then	2h	2	7	23	5	He that lives
11	3	Wint. Qu. begins	3	24	7	23	5	carnally, wor
12	4	& makes shortest	4	Ω	7	23	5	☽ rise 8 8 aft.
13	5	day 9 h 14 m.	5	3	7	23	5	live eternally.
14	6	Windy and clouds,	6	ι	7	22	5	
15	7	* I <sub>2</sub> ♀	6l	20	7	22	5	Innocence is its
16	G	2 Sund. in Adv.	7	±	7	22	5	own Defence.
17	2	* south 8 58	8	14	7	22	5	Last Quarter.
18	3	like for snow.	9	27	7	22	5	☽ rise 1 15 m.
19	4	* I <sub>2</sub> ♀	10	Μ	7	21	5	Time eateth all
20	5	Days incr. 4 mi	10	20	7	21	5	things, could old
21	6	St. Thomas	11	7	7	21	5	Poets say; The
22	7	High winds and	12	14	7	21	5	Times are
23	G	3 Sund. in Adv.	1	6	7	20	5	☽ rise 5 43 mo.
24	2	* ♀ ♀ □ ♀	2	ν	7	20	5	chang'd, ope
25	3	CHRIST Nativ.	2h	20	7	19	5	New Day 2 mo
26	4	S. Stephen * ☉ ♂	3	∞	7	19	5	times drink all
27	5	St. John cloudy	4	14	7	18	5	away.
28	6	Innocent's weather	5	28	7	18	5	☽ sets 8 29 aft.
29	7	Snow or Rain with	6	κ	7	17	5	Newer mind it,
30	G	now appar. and a	6	24	7	17	5	she'll be sober este.
31	2	Frost end the Year.	11	Υ	7	16	5	the Holidays.

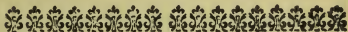
# Of the Eclipses 1733.

**T**HIS Year there will be four Eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon. The first will be of an Eclipse the Sun, *May 2.* visible being about 12 a clock, Digits eclipsed 2 and a half.

The second will be on *May 17* about two in the Afternoon, wherein the Moon will be eclipsed, not visible here

The third will be on *Octob 26,* about 11 in the Morning, a small Eclipse of the Sun, invisible.

The fourth will be on *Novem. 10.* a little after 6 in the Morning it begins, an Eclipse of the Moon, above half of which will be darkned.



## Chronology of Things remarkable, 1733.

Years since,

<b>T</b> HE Birth of JESUS CHRIST	1733
<i>Jerusalem taken by the Romans</i>	1660
Tower of <i>London</i> built	1164
First Mayor of <i>London</i>	543
<i>London Bridge</i> built with Stone	524
The Invention of Guns by a Monk	364
The Art of Printing found out by a Soldier	293
Great Massacre in <i>France</i>	161
Spanish Armada burnt	149
<i>King James I</i> laid the first Stone of <i>Chelsea Coll.</i>	124
The Bible new translated	122
Gunpowder Plot	119
The Plague of <i>London</i> , whereof died 30000	108
Long Parliament began, <i>Nov 3 1640</i>	93
Rebellion in <i>Ireland</i> , <i>Oct 23 1641</i>	92
<i>King Charles I</i> beheaded	85
<i>Dunkirk</i> delivered to the <i>English</i>	75
<i>Oliver Cromwell</i> died <i>Sept 3 1658</i>	75
<i>King Charles II</i> his Return in Peace	73
The great Plague of <i>London</i> , whereof died 100000,	67
The great <i>Seafight</i> between the <i>Dutch &amp; English</i> ,	68

The Peace between the <i>English</i> and <i>Dutch</i>	66
Snowed seven Days together	59
Oates's Plot began, 1678	35
K. <i>James II</i> declared for Liberty of Conscience	46
The seven Bishops sent the Tower	45
King <i>William III.</i> reduced <i>Ireland</i>	43
<i>Gibraltar</i> taken, July 44.	29
<i>England</i> and <i>Scotland</i> united, May 1	26
Three whole Bullocks roasted on the Ice on the <i>Thames</i> , Jan 19. 1716.	} 17
<i>Christopher Columbus</i> found <i>America</i>	242
<i>Newfoundland</i> discovered by the <i>English</i>	208
The first Use of Coaches in <i>England</i>	177
Capt <i>Drake's</i> Voyage round the World	156
Tobacco first taken in <i>England</i>	151
Sir <i>Walter Raleigh</i> found and named <i>Virginia</i>	147
<i>Virginia</i> first planted by the <i>English</i>	127
<i>Newfoundland</i> first planted	124
<i>New York</i> first settled	119
<i>New-England</i> first settled	117
<i>Barbadoes</i> first planted	106
<i>Nevis</i> first planted	105
The building of <i>Boston</i>	105
<i>MARY I.</i> AND first settled	103
<i>Carolina</i> first planted	85
<i>Jamaica</i> taken from the <i>Spaniards</i>	78
<i>New-York, Albany</i> and <i>Newcastle</i> taken by <i>Eng</i>	71
The building of <i>Burlington</i>	56
<i>Pennsylvania</i> first so named	51
<i>Philadelphia</i> first founded	50
The City of <i>Amboy</i> laid out	50
The great Flood at <i>Delaware Falls</i>	41
The great Earthquake in <i>Jamaica</i>	40
The Post Office erected in <i>America</i>	39
The hard Winter which continued till <i>May 4</i>	55
The great Snow about a Yard deep	28
The last wet Harvest, the like not seen here	14
Prince <i>Frederick Town</i> laid out	7
King <i>GEORGE II.</i> proclaimed, <i>June 15</i>	6



## The Benefit of going to LAW.

*Dedicated to the Counties of K...t and H...rd-on.*

**T**WO Beggars travelling along,  
One blind, the other lame,  
Pick'd up an Oyster on the Way  
To which they both laid claim:  
The matter rose so high, that they  
Resolv'd to go to Law,  
As often richer Fools have done,  
Who quarrel for a Straw.  
A Lawyer took it strait in hand,  
Who knew his Business was,  
To mind nor one nor t'other side,  
But make the best o'th' Cause;  
As always in the Law's the Case:  
So he his Judgment gave,  
And Lawyer like he thus resolv'd  
What each of them should have;  
*Blind Plaintiff, lame Defendant, share  
The Friendly Law's impartial Care,  
A Shell for him, a Shell for thee,  
The Middle is the Lawyer's Fee.*

## The COURTS.

*Supream Courts in Pennsylvania are held*

**A**T Philadelphia, the tenth Day of April, &  
24th Day of September.

*Courts of Quarter Sessions are held*

At Philadelphia, the first Monday in March,  
June, September and December.

At Newtown in Bucks County, on the 11th Day  
following (inclusive) in every of Months aforesaid.

At Chester, the last Tuesday in May, August,  
November and February.

At Lancaster the first Tuesday in each.

*Courts of Common Pleas are held,*

At Philadelphia, the first Wednesday after the  
Quarter-Sessions, in March, June, September, and  
December.

At Newtown, the 9th Day following (inclusive)  
in every of the months aforesaid.

At Chester, the last Tuesday in May, August, November, and February.

At Lancaster, the first Tuesday in the Months aforesaid

At Sussex the first, at Kent the second, and at New-Castle the third Tuesday in the same months.

*Mayors Courts in Philadelphia, are held*

The first Tuesday in January, April, and July, last Tuesday in October

*Supreme Courts in New-Jersey are held*

At Burlington, the 1st Tuesday in May, 2d Tuesday in August, 1st Tuesday in Novemb. and 3d in Febr.

At Perth-Amboy, the 2d Tuesday in May, 3d in Aug. the 2d Tuesday in Novemb. and the 4th in February.

In Bergen County, April 3. In Essex, April 10. In Somerset, Octob. 2. In Monmouth, April 24. In Hunterdon, Octob. 23. In Gloucester, June 12. In Salem and Cape-May Counties, June 5.

*General Sessions and County Courts are held*

In Bergen County, Jan. 2. April 3. June 12. Octob. 2.

In Essex, January 9. April 10. June 19. Sept. 25.

In Middlesex, Jan. 16. April 17. July 17. Octob. 9.

In Somerset, Jan. 2. April 3. June 12. Octob. 2.

In Monmouth, Jan. 23. April 24. July 24. Oct. 16.

In Hunterdon, Feb. 6. May 15. Aug. 7. Octob. 23.

In Burlington, Febr. 13. May 1. Aug. 14. Nov. 6.

In Gloucester, March 27. June 12. Sept. 18. Dec. 25.

In Salem, Feb. 20. June 5. Aug. 21. Nov. 27.

In Cape May, Feb. 6. May 13. Aug. 3. Oct 22

*Supreme Courts in New-York are held,*

At the City of New-York, March 13. June 5. Octob. 9. Nov. 24. At Westchester, March 27. At Richmond, April 10. At Orange, April 24. At Suffolk County, July 24. At Albany, August 21. At Ulster, Sept 4. At Dutches, Sept. 11. At Kings County, Sept. 18. At Queens County, Sept. 25.

**Courts of Sessions & Common Pleas are held:**

In the City of New-York, May 1. Aug. 7. Nov. 6. Feb. 6. At Albany, June 5. Octob. 2. and Jan. 16. At Westchester, May 27. Octob. 23. In Ulster, May 1. Octob. 2. In Richmond, March 20. Septemb. 25. In Kings, April. 17. Octob. 16. In Queens, May 15. Sept. 18. In Orange, April 24. Octob. 30. In Dutches Co. May 15. and Oct. 16.

**Provincial Courts in Maryland.**

**T**WO in a Year, held at *Annapolis*, viz. The 3d Tuesday of *May*, and 3d Tuesday of *Octob.*  
**C**ounty Courts. At Talbot, Baltimore, and St. Mary's Counties, the first Tuesday in *March, June, August, and Novemb.* At Dorchester, Cecil, Ann-Arundel, and Charles Counties, the *second Tuesday* in the same Months. At Kent, Calvert, and Somerset Counties, the *third Tuesday* in the same Months. At Queen Anne's and Prince George's Counties, the *fourth Tuesday* in the same Months.

**Q**UAKER'S General Meetings are kept,  
 At Philadelphia, March 18. At Westbury, Aug. 26  
 At Salem, April 22. At Philadelphia, Sept. 16  
 At Flushing, May 27. At Jamaica, 23  
 At West-River, June 3. At Coptank, Octob. 7  
 At Providence, 17. At Shrewsbury, 28  
 At Newport, 24. At Oyster Bay, 28  
 At Newtown, 24. At Flushing, Nov. 25  
 At Westchester, July 22. At Westbury, Febr. 25

**B**APTIST'S General Meetings are kept,  
 At Welch-Tract, May 13. At Piscataway, June 3  
 At Cohansie, 20. At Philadelphia, Sept. 23

**F**AIRS are kept,  
 At Cohansie, April 24. At Chester, Octob. 3  
 At N-York ditto, & Nov. 6. At Cohansie, 16  
 At Salem, May 1. At Salem, 20  
 At New-Castle, 3. At Germantown, 20  
 At Chester, 5. At Bristol, 22  
 At Bristol, 8. At Burlington, Nov. 1  
 At Burlington, 10. At New-Castle, 3  
 At Philadelphia, 16. At Philadelphia, 16

**A Catalogue of the principal Kings and Princes in Europe, with the Time of their Births and Ages.**

	Born	Ag.
<b>G</b> eorge II. K. of Gr. Brit. &c.	30 Oct. 1683	50
<i>Wilhelmina-Carolina</i> his Queen	1 Mar. 1685	48
<i>Frederick</i> Prince of Wales	19 Jan. 1706	27
<b>Charles</b> 6. Emperor of Germany	1 Oct. 1685	48
<b>Louis</b> 15. King of France	15 Feb. 1710	23
<i>Mary</i> , Queen of France,	23 Jun. 1703	30
<b>Leopold</b> 1. Duke of Lorraine	11 Sept. 1679	51
<b>Philip</b> 5. King of Spain	19 Dec. 1683	50
<b>John</b> 5. King of Portugal	22 Oct. 1689	44
<b>Fred. W.</b> K. of Prussia, El. of Brand.	14 Aug. 1688	45
<b>Fred. Augustus</b> , K. of Poland,	12 May 1661	72
<b>Frederick</b> 4. King of Denmark	11 Oct. 1671	62
<b>Frederick</b> King of Sweden	23 Apr. 1676	57
<b>Charles Fredrick</b> , D. of Holstein	14 Apr. 1700	33
Prince <b>Eugene</b> of Savoy,	18 Oct. 1663	70
<b>John Gaston</b> Grand Duke of Tuscany	24 May 1671	62

Poor **Richard**, an American Prince, without Subjects, his Wife being Viceroy over him, } 23 Oct. 1684 [49

**A Description of the Highways & Roads**

From *Annapolis* in Maryland to Philadelphia. 145 Miles, thus accounted;

<b>F</b> ROM <i>Annapolis</i> M.	To Newcastle	17
To <i>Patuxco</i> Ferry 30	To <i>Christine</i> Ferry	5
To <i>Gunpowder</i> Ferry 20	To <i>Brand-wyne</i> Ferry	1
To <i>Susquebanah</i> Ferry 25	To <i>Naaman's</i> Creek	9
To <i>Principio</i> Iron Works 3	To <i>Chester</i>	5
To <i>North-East</i> 6	To <i>Derby</i>	9
To <i>Elk River</i> 7	To <i>Philadelphia</i>	8

From *Annapolis* to *Williamsburgh*,

<b>F</b> ROM <i>Annapolis</i> M.	To <i>Southern's</i> Ferry	30
To <i>Land. T.</i> Ferry 4	To <i>Arnold's</i> Ferry	36
To <i>Qu. Ann's</i> Ferry 9	To <i>Clayborn's</i> Ferry	22
To <i>Upper Marlborough</i> 9	To <i>Forneaux's</i> Ordina	12
To <i>Port Tobacco</i> 30	To <i>Williamsburgh</i>	16
To <i>Hoe's</i> Ferry 20	In all	159



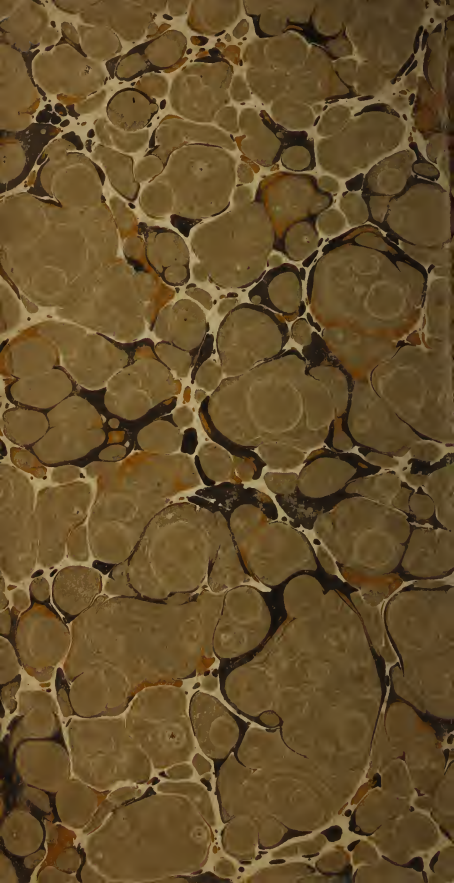


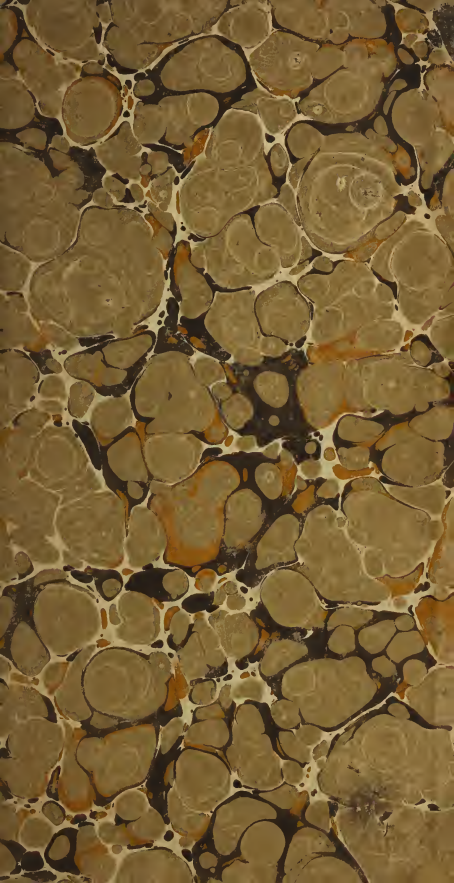
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*Poor Richard's*



ALMBURCK



*Benjamin Franklin*